密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

Saturday April 19th 1919

The Chinese Literary Revolution
By Hu Suh

The Movement for Philippine Independence!
By G. Charles Hodges

Western Characteristics Needed in China
By Julean Arnold

Motives Behind the Japanese Attack upon an American Firm

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. VIII No. 8

Published by Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

08-297

Asia Banking Corporation

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office
66 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK

Branch Offices
SHANGHAI—HANKOW

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage, It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Railway Projects in Southwest China

(By Paul P. Whitham, in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Circular of the Far Eastern Division.)

THE physical railway problems confronting those who may wish to investigate Southwest China, especially the proposed Pakhoi or Kwangchow-Yunnanfu Railway, with a view to possible investment are quite similar to those encountered in the western mountain districts of America. The financial problems rest primarily on the general credit of China, which is fundamentally sound and based on great natural resources and large industrious man power, although temporarily ineffective from political disorder. The other basis of prospective immediate earnings does not appear very attractive. The prospect would be improved by combining industrial with railway development. The financing and construction of a system of railways in the Canton delta district is a matter of sufficient importance to warrant consideration on its own merits, and the possession of such an auxiliary contract by an investment corporation should materially strengthen its position in relation to the Yunnan Railway projects. This is equally true of a contract for the transportation development of Hainan Island. Fuller data on the subject will be available later; the present statement is intended to instigate private investigation on the part of prospective investors.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

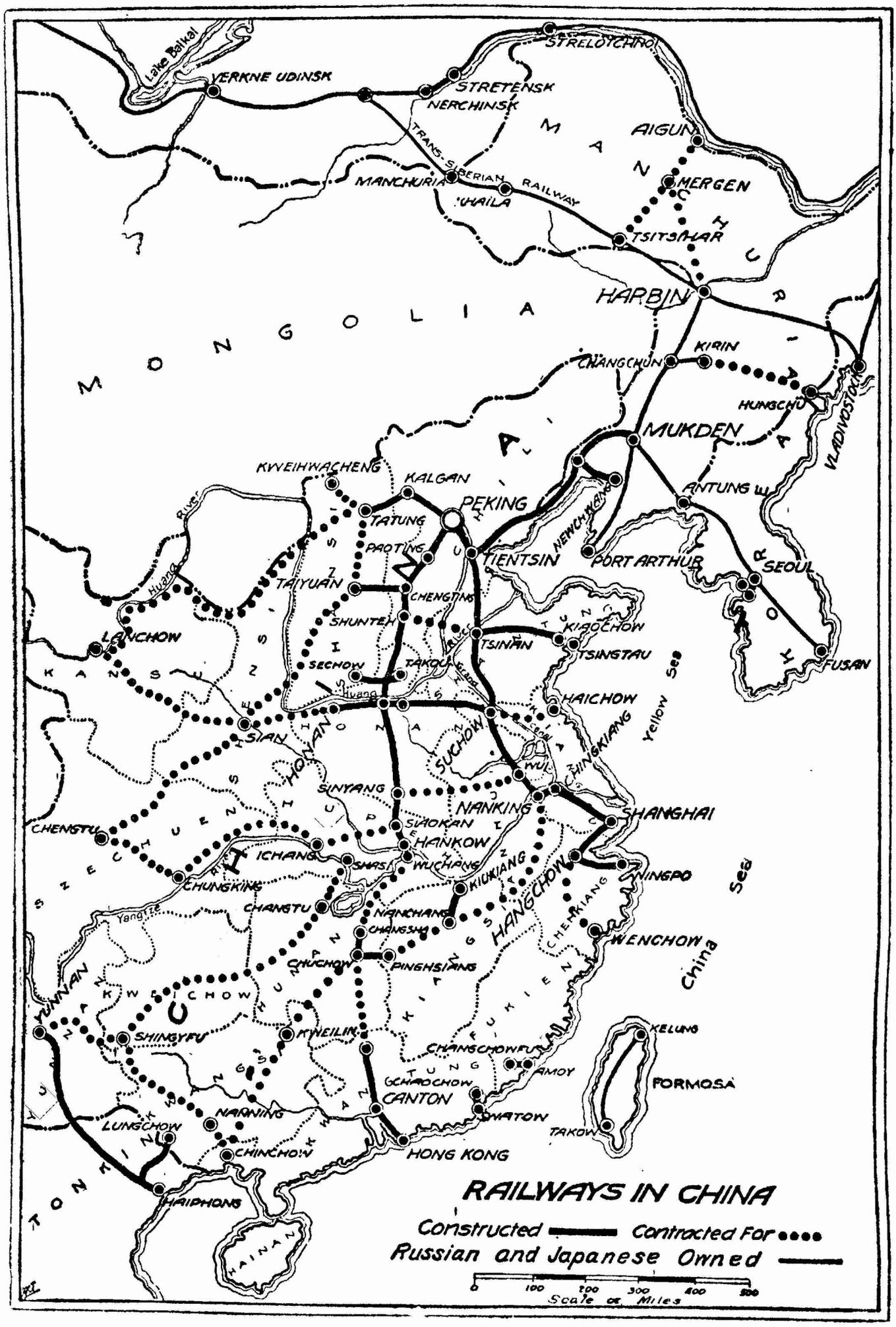
The proposed Chinese Government Railway from Yunnan to Pakhoi or Kwangchow, which before the war was to have been financed under a French contract, includes a line from Yunnan to Suifu or Chungking in Szechuan province and a connection between Nanning, 100 miles northwest of Pakhoi, and Langson, near the border of French Indo-China.

The proposed Chuchow-Chinchow Railway, an American contract, begins at Chuchow, a little south of Changsha, Hunan province, and runs through Packing, Kweilin and Liuchowfu to Nanning, and thence to the sea at Yamchow (Chinchow) or Pakhoi. An alternate route from Liuchowfu runs through Kweihsien southwest to Kwangchow. An alternate northerly route follows the Canton-Hankow line to Hengchow and then through Yungchow to Kweilin. If the northerly route lay by way of Paoking, an ultimate extension might reach Chenyuan im Kweichow province.

The Shasi-Singyifu Railway is proposed, under a British contract, to begin at Shasi on the Yangtze River and run through Changteh and Shenchow to Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow province, and thence on to Singyifu, with possible extension to Yunnanfu.

In addition to these projects a suggestion is made of a West River Railway line extending from Nanning to Canton, and of a line from Kweilin to Wuchow, on the West River.

(*To be Continued*)


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
STRELOTCHNO
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
HAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
CHANGCHUN
KIRIN
HUNGCHU
VLADIVOSTOCK
MUKDEN
KWEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
TATUNG
PAOTING
TIENTSIN
NEWCHWANG
ANTUNG
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
FUSAN
TAIYUAN
CHENGTING
SHUNTEH
TSINAN
KIAOCHOW
TSINGTAU
LANCHOW
SIAN
SUCHOW
HAICHOW
Yellow Sea
HONAN
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
ICHANG
HANKOW
WUCHANG
KIUKIANG
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
CHANGSHA
HANGCHOW
WENCHOW
China Sea
YUNNAN
KWEICHOW
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
SHIUNGYFU
KWEILIN
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
KELUNG
FORMOSA
CANTON
NAMNING
SWATOW
TAKOW
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
TONKIN
HAIPHONG
HAINAN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

08-299

Standard Oil Company of New York

26 Broadway **New York**

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils Lubricating Oils

Gasoline and Motor Spirits

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF

Japan	Siam	India
China	Philippine Islands	South Africa
Indo-China	Straits Settlements	The Levant
	Netherlands India	

08-300

MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME VIII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1919　　NUMBER 8

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 269

Special Articles

Philippine Independence!.....G. Charles Hodges 274
The Chinese Literary Revolution .....Hu Suh 276
Western Characteristics Needed in China.....Julean Arnold 279
Revised Covenant of League of Nations..... 284
Notes from Peking 285
Who's Who in China..... 288

News Summary of the Week..... 288
Men and Events..... 289
Women's Work 292
Far Eastern Press Opinion 297

Finance and Commerce

U. S. Production and Exportation of Silk 298

New Books and Publications..... 301
The United States Court for China..... 302

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

DURING January and February of this year, when the Allied legations at Peking were working to assist the Chinese in composing their internal troubles, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, and Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, called upon the Japanese Minister for the purpose of getting him to urge his government to cease supplying the various Chinese factions with ammunition. The Japanese Minister evaded the question until early in March when, according to Japanese press reports, he finally stated that the Japanese government had agreed to place an embargo upon arms and ammunition to China until after the close of the Chinese peace conference now in session in Shanghai. It is alleged that Mr. Obata's statement was made public just a few days after the last consignment of Japanese rifles and cartridges had been landed at Chinwangtao. Whether this statement of the Japanese government will immediately be violated, as the Japanese violated the announcement made last year regarding secret military loans to the Chinese factions, is not known, but the point we desire to make here is that the Japanese are using their present period of virtue (since March 1, 1919) to conduct an extensive propaganda against one of the leading American firms engaged in business in China, charging that this firm recently made a loan agreement for the purpose of selling munitions to the Chinese government at Peking.

IN August of 1918 the firm of Andersen, Meyer & Company sold at Peking for *cash* a consignment of cartridges for use in suppressing bandits and for the preservation of peace along the railroad lines. It will be remembered that traffic had been interrupted by bandits along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at other points. It has been learned since that

time that many of these bandits and raiding parties in Shantung province were led by Japanese disguised as Chinese, and that *their* supplies of arms and ammunition came direct from Japan through the port of Tsingtao. But this is not the reason for the Japanese propaganda against the American firm. In order to sell cartridges, it was of course necessary for Andersen, Meyer & Company to obtain the "*Huchao*" or official approval of the Chinese government, as well as the approval of the American legation and also of the U. S. War Trade Board at Washington, D.C. The sale was a cash transaction, and the American government considered the sale for legitimate purposes, otherwise consent for shipment would not have been given. Since the Allied legations at Peking sent their Note to China early this year advising a peaceful settlement of the internal trouble, no Allied firm, with the exception of the Japanese, has sold a dollar's worth of munitions to China.

WITH these facts cleared away, it is now easy to see the motive for the present Japanese attack upon the American firm: First, this attack is but one phase of the general Japanese attack upon Americans and other foreigners in China. Other links in this chain are the "Tientsin Incident," the charge that American missionaries incited the Korean fight for independence, the Japanese charges that the American Consular officials and missionaries were selling opium in Tsinanfu and other parts of China, the anti-American press campaign in the Japanese press both in Japan and in China, and the charge that Americans were involved in the movement started by the Russian Simeonoff for the independence of Mongolia. The second reason for the attack is found in the fact that the Japanese hope through these charges to disrupt the Chinese peace conference in Shanghai by making the Southern Chinese believe that America is helping the North. The third and final reason is that the Japanese consider this sale of cartridges in China by an American firm a violation of their secret agreement with the Chinese militarists, whereby Japan is given a monopoly of the sale of munitions in China and the subsequent control by Japan of the Chinese army and navy and arsenals, just as they considered President Wilson's Note to China of last year advising a settlement of China's internal troubles, a violation of Japanese imperial sovereignty over the affairs of China.

THREE significant letters were received by the REVIEW this week on the subject of Japanese business methods. One letter was from Bulawayo, Rhodesia, East Africa, and the significant paragraph was as follows: "We know quite well that a considerable quantity of goods of Chinese manufacture are exported to these markets through the medium of Japan; but buyers in all parts of the world are to-day not inclined, where they can help doing so, to place any more orders with the Japanese on the ground of the manner in which Japanese exporters have treated the markets of the world during the last four years. . . . . We desire to handle goods direct with China rather than act as agents for Japanese intermediaries in whom no reliance can be placed so far as trade morality is concerned." Another letter was from a correspondent in Shantung province, China, regarding the sale of large stocks of peanuts which have accumulated because the Chinese farmers and dealers refuse to sell to the Japanese. A sentence from this letter reads as follows: "The people here are disgusted with the Japanese and so do not want to have dealings with them." The other letter came from an important city of North China, stating that a company had been formed for the purpose of establishing several manufacturing industries. "We want no Japanese machinery" was the statement of the president. And this isn't all:

The president of a leading foreign firm in Shanghai stated this week that several important contracts had come to his firm from parts of China supposed to be firmly in the control of the Japanese military monopoly, purely for the reason that Chinese merchants refused to even talk to the agents of Japanese business houses, and there was one other significant example where the Chinese merchants had borrowed the money from the Japanese and then used it to purchase American machinery. Japan's actions at the peace conference and the actions of her nationals in China as well as elsewhere have caused the loss of that important element necessary in trade and public opinion called "Good-will." If American, British, French and other Allied firms are awake to their opportunities the Japanese military and business menace soon will dissolve into thin air.

KOREA and the Philippine Islands offer two excellent examples of the result of different methods of colonial administration. The Philippine Islands came into the possession of the United States in 1898. Japanese influence and control in Korea began about the same time. The United States had no previous experience and very little previous knowledge of the problems of the Philippines. Japan already had a population of approximately 50,000 of her own people in Korea and owing to similarity of race and country had a good foundation of knowledge for her administration. The population of the Philippines is approximately 8,000,000 scattered over a number of separate islands. The population of Korea is estimated at 12,000,000 and is all concentrated on the

Korean Peninsula. The Philippines are located about 5,000 miles distant from America, while Korea is not more than 100 miles from the Japanese mainland. Now after some twenty years, the Philippine Islands have been advanced to the point of independent self-government, with free public education available to practically every inhabitant. Korea on the other hand is still governed by the Japanese army, and Japan is now pouring more troops into the country for the purpose of putting down a Korean appeal to the peace conference and humanity for some little measure of self-government. Delegates from the Philippine Islands now in Washington, have received the personal word of President Wilson, that their country has advanced to the place where self-government and independence is possible. The Korean people on the other hand through their exiled and persecuted representatives in foreign lands are crying their grievances to humanity under the following significant heads:

1.—The wholesale introduction by the Japanese of brothels into the country.

2.—Universal discrimination against Koreans in public service.

3.—Restraints upon Koreans who desire to travel abroad.

4.—Prohibition, except for religious purposes, of public gatherings.

5.—Denial of freedom of criticism in the public press.

6.—Prohibition of the use of the Korean language in public schools.

7.—Police espionage and illegal arrest and detention without trial.

8.—Denial of the right of petition for administrative reform, it being now illegal to combine to secure redress for administrative injustice of crown lands.

9.—Ejection of Koreans from their holdings on the termination of their leases and the grant of the lands of which they have been dispossessed to the Japanese Oriental Development Company for exploitation.

There are many Americans who have lived in the Philippine Islands and also many responsible Filipinos who insist that the plea for independence on the part of the political leaders is premature, but regardless of this viewpoint, the principles and ideals involved in the two methods of colonial government are full of significance.

HUNG SHU-TSU, who was principally responsible for the murder by Wu Shih-ying of Sung Chiao-jen, a most promising leader of the Kuomingtang party, at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station at Shanghai on the evening of February 20, 1913, was hanged in Peking on April 5. This is the last episode of the political murder in which four other persons, according to popular belief, were involved. They were Wu Shih-ying, who actually killed Mr. Sung; Ying Kuei-hsiang, a leader of the gunmen; the late Prime Minister Chao Ping-chun and the late President Yuan Shih-kai, who were charged with having instigated the murder. They are now all dead, and none of them died peacefully. The capital punishment meted out to Hung Shu-tsu, the only survivor of those who took an active part in Sung's murder, according to the *Shen Chow Jih Pao*, has become a source of great joy among the people of the whole country, and shows that the law of retribution has never failed to work. The same paper deducts the conclusion from this instance that "every murderer shall die and can never escape. Hung had killed only one man in the person of Sung Chiao-jen but was eventually sentenced to death. The truculent militarists who have slain innumerable persons are certainly doomed to death but death has not yet come upon them. Alas! does the law of compensation fail in their case or has the time not come yet?" Several other Chinese daily papers in Shanghai and Peking expressed the belief that the strangling to death of Hung Shu-tsu would further strengthen the popular belief that the law of retribution does work effectively. They pointed out the killing by General Hsu Shu-cheng in his garden in Tientsin half a year ago of General Lu Chien-chang, former military governor of Shensi and chief of the Martial Court in Peking, who murdered a countless number of innocent people during his official career, as another case to strengthen the popular belief.

SUNG Chiao-jen was certainly a most promising leader of the Kuomingtang, and at the time of his murder was Minister of Agriculture and a candidate for the premiership. President Yuan Shih-kai was hostile to him, fearing that Sung was too strong an opponent and that the Kuomingtang under his leadership might drive him out of power. His friends naturally wanted to do away with Sung Chiao-jen. Chao Ping-chun, who was then Minister of the Interior, is said to have consulted Hung Shu-tsu, a member of his Ministry, who was in close touch with the gunmen of the Kiangsu "Red Society" and "Blue Society," about the means of carrying out their desire. As a result, Sung was shot at the railway station by Wu Shih-ying, one of the gunmen, just as he was boarding the train for Peking to conduct a political campaign. He was taken to the hospital and died the next day. Ying Kuei-hsiang was so joyful over the murder that he celebrated it with feasts day after day, until his excessive indulgence in pleasure attracted the attention of the local authorities and the latter searched his residence and found many documents incriminating a number

of high officials, including Chao Ping-chun. These documents led to the arrest of Wu Shih-ying, the murderer, and one of his accomplices in a Shanghai opium den three days after the shooting. As a result, the Shanghai Mixed Court demanded that Chao Ping-chun be sent to Shanghai for trial; but Yuan Shih-kai refused to allow this, stating that a Chinese Minister could not be tried before the Mixed Court. Subsequently the murderer died in prison suddenly, while his accomplice, who had broken jail, came to a quick end at about the same time. Chao Ping-chun in the meantime retired to Tientsin, where he met his death under mysterious circumstances. Soon after the discovery of the plot, Hung Shu-tsu went to Tsingtao to live, but some trouble with a German business firm necessitated his coming to Shanghai, where he was subsequently arrested. After a preliminary trial at the Shanghai Mixed Court, he was turned over to the Chinese authorities and sent to Peking. The metropolitan local courts passed upon him a sentence of life imprisonment, but he was not satisfied with this and appealed to the Supreme Court, which reversed the judgment and sentenced him to death and deprived him of his citizenship for thirty years. At the time of his hanging, Hung was sixty years old. It is commonly speculated in China that if Sung Chiao-jen had not been murdered, China's history for the last few years might have been different. Much of the ill-feeling between the Kuomingtang followers and the Yuan Shih-kai administration was due to Sung's murder. Sung was recognized as a first-class Chinese statesman, and if he had been allowed to live, he might have been able to have worked out a constructive program for China, and to have mediated whenever the old and new elements of the country were at loggerheads, in view of the immense influence which he wielded with the latter. His untimely death, however, deprived the country of a great statesman and the Kuomingtang of a wise leader.

RELATIONS between China and Russia at the present moment are singularly mixed. It is true that they could be regulated by the treaties previously made by these two States, but such treaties will have to be temporarily suspended in view of Russia's inability to carry into effect many provisions therein contained on account of her lack of a proper government. The authority of the Omsk government does not prevail all over her vast territory, even in Siberia. In consequence, the Russian Minister at Peking is finding himself in a most embarrassing situation. He is powerless to comply with China's legitimate request for the stopping of the nefarious activities of General Simeonoff in Siberia, who is plotting against Mongolia, and powerless to give satisfaction to China in such matter as the seizure by General Simeonoff's troops of over 5,000,000 roubles from the Chinese merchants, but he is representing Russia in this country all the same. Under such circumstances China, according at Peking, may find it necessary to take action which may be contrary to the treaty stipulations in order to safeguard her own interests. At present there are four questions which are confronting Russia and China, and unless the Russian Minister to Peking is willing to render all the assistance within his power and withdraw his objection to China's limited independent action taken by circumstances, there is apparently no way of solving them. A brief translation of a detailed and intelligent discussion of these four outstanding questions between Russia and China by the editor of the *Politique de Pekin* (French) in its last issue may be read with interest, summarizing as it does the latest Chinese-Russian relations. It follows:

"THE first question has to do with the position of the Russian Consul at Ili in Chinese Turkestan. This Russian official, who was Consul at Urga at the time of the first Mongolian independence movement in 1912, is the object of very special attention on the part of the Bolsheviks who are now operating in this region and wishing to arrest him at any cost. Consequently he is a source of great embarrassment to the Chinese government, which is responsible for his safety. It seems that the simplest solution would be to remove this Russian official to some other place. The Chinese local authorities have not failed in their duty of protecting him, but at any moment the Bolsheviks may intervene by means of force, which will further complicate the situation. To remove such a possibility, the Russian Minister should hasten to take action; otherwise his delay of doing so may bring about disastrous consequences which it lies within his power to prevent at the present time. At a time when the policy of the Allies in Siberia is simply to maintain order in certain localities, it is not right to ask China to extend her sphere of policing and thus to multiply the centers of disorder. And since the Omsk government is for the time being unable to pacify this region it is necessary to adopt any compromise which circumstances may require. The second outstanding question has to do with the seizure on January 2 at Taoli by Simeonoff's soldiers of the sum of 6,652,500 roubles from the Chinese merchants under the pretext that by a decree of the Bolshevik government of December 16, 1917, no one has the right to travel with more than five hundred roubles on his person. Strong representations were made by the Chinese government for the return of this sum, but they have proved ineffective. The Russian Minister at Peking has now declined all responsibility in the matter, giving as his reason

the declaration of independence by Simeonoff. Nevertheless, when Simeonoff was a loyalist at the beginning of the present trouble in the Far East and needed arms and ammunition, he induced the Russian Minister to ask the Waichiaopu (Foreign Office) for the safe conduct of these supplies. Is this not a sufficient reason why the Russian Minister should assume responsibility in the matter? Further, it may be recalled that at the time of the arbitrary seizure of the money Simeonoff had not yet declared his independence.

"THE third affair had to do with the question of the sale to the Chinese of the Russian steamers navigating the Amur. Last year General Horvath, in concert with the Russian Minister, consented to sell these steamers on condition that the deed of sale would be registered in the Russian Consulate at Harbin. But quite recently, to be exact, on March 17, the military delegate of General Horvath at Vladivostock issued an order stating that the Russian steamers sold to the Chinese must be repurchased by their former proprietors before April 1; otherwise those concerned would be brought before the military tribunal and the steamers confiscated. Upon the representation of the Chinese Foreign Office, the Russian Minister has undertaken to guarantee the validity of the deeds of sale which have already been registered with the Russian Consulate, but in the cases of sales the deeds of which have not yet been registered, he refuses to assist. Thus we see that legitimate interests are now being menaced by this decision. We admit that the Russian Minister is the victim of circumstances and consequently finds himself powerless to do anything because there is no nominal government existing in Russia. But it is the fourth affair which will embarrass him the most. Everybody knows about the intrigues going on in Mongolia at the present moment. Both on account of the Bolshevik activities on the frontiers and of the Pan-Mongolian movement started by Simeonoff, the situation in Mongolia is full of danger. It is necessary to nip the plot in the bud. The Chinese Cabinet has decided to send an expedition into Mongolia and has already dispatched five hundred men to Urga to reinforce the guard of Chen Yi, the Chinese High Commissioner. But on April 3 the Russian Minister protested against the action of the Chinese government, basing his protest on the Russo-Chinese-Mongol Treaty of May 25, 1915. The representative of a government which does not exist—who declines all responsibility by force of circumstances—thinks that he can still make use of the old treaties whenever they suit his personal purposes. The present situation, which may arouse a certain amount of sympathy for the Russian Minister at Peking on account of numerous difficulties facing him, certainly demands a change of his whole attitude."

AS China advances in education, the demand for modern text books increases and along with this demand has grown up the practice on the part of several publishing houses in this field of "pirating" text books produced abroad. The practice of the publishers is to take a text book that has proven popular abroad and reprint it in China without taking the trouble to obtain the permission of the home publisher. The usual custom is to reproduce the book through a photographic process or simply reprint it wholesale. American and British publishers are the worst sufferers. Several American publishing houses at considerable expense have adapted their books to the use of Chinese schools, but as soon as the book is placed on sale, some publishing house at practically no expense "pirates" the book and reprints it cheaply and sells it to the Chinese schools. The practice has grown to such an extent that at least one Chinese government institution has been guilty of the practice, and according to the American publishers, the first "pirates" are now themselves being "pirated" by smaller concerns, and the game continues. To produce a good book the American publisher must pay the author a royalty and has considerable expense in making plates for illustrations, etc. The "pirating" concern has none of this expense and is able to make a good profit through

the questionable practice. A list of the firms and the books that have been reprinted without permission in this manner would be surprising to the average person. Publishers in other parts of the world have also been guilty of this practice in the past, but this does not excuse the Chinese publisher for promoting education through the sale of stolen books.

Philippine Independence

(In view of recent news from Washington to the effect that the American government plans soon to grant full independence to the Philippine Islands, this article on the development of self-government in the Islands, assumes unusual importance. G. Charles Hodges, the author of the article, is a professor in New York University, who was in the Orient for several months last year.)

BY G. CHARLES HODGES

TO-DAY, the progress of the Philippine Islands toward an independent existence has passed into its second phase—limited autonomy. The policy of Filipino self-government initiated by the Democratic Administration has supplanted the colonial liberalism of their more cautious predecessors, paving the way for a spectacular advancement since 1913. Already the Filipino leaders are looking into the very uncertain horizon of Far Eastern politics for some clue to a future for the Philippine Islands in world politics.

The 1912 election now shows itself to have been a crisis in Philippine-American relations. It is admitted frankly by Filipino leaders. Though the policy laid down by President McKinley, developed with the vision of Secretary of War Root, and completed by Taft never was inimical to the Philippine demand for independence, the seemingly slow progress bred a deep mistrust of American intentions among an inherently impatient people. As one of the dominating figures in insular politics told me: "Up to the passage of the Jones Bill, we had begun to doubt your promises of eventual independence."

Subsequent events have made 1913 the end of one era in American control of the Philippines. In the saddle in the United States, the Democratic Party was able to bring to the test its constantly reiterated opposition to the Philippine policy of over a decade. Between assuming administration and 1915, a far-reaching governmental reorganization was carried out. But more revolutionary has been the spirit of administration. The combined effects only now are apparent.

Anticipating a radical change, the Philippine Commission forming the insular executive placed their resignations in President Wilson's hands upon his inauguration. This made a clean sweep of the Island Administration. If when Governor-General Harrison came out in 1913 he did not have an American co-worker or department head, he faced no obstruction from men and ideas. As the Insular government then stood, the policy of gradually admitting Filipino participation had gone an appreciable distance toward home rule. Take the courts. There are Filipino justices on the Supreme Bench. Nearly one-half of the judges in the Courts of First Instance and all the justices of the peace were natives. In the provincial administration, two-thirds of the provincial board members were Filipinos, as well as were nearly all the municipal presidents. In the legislative branch, an Assembly had been established in 1907 representative of the Filipino population, sharing with the appointed Philippine Commission powers of legislation. It should be borne in mind that a native legislature on a representative and elective basis was an innovation in colonial government. Moreover, the Filipinos made members of the Commission comprised a native minority in what was at once an upper house in the legislature and the executive secretariat.

The first utterance of the Governor-General revealed a determination to push matters. The Filipinos were given a majority on the Commission. The squeezing out of Americans in the subordinate positions of the administration began to be apparent; this was facilitated by a deficit which the Governor-General proposed to meet with salary cuts and the declaration against the appointment of more American officials. This situation has conspired to produce since 1913 an exodus accelerating the Filipinization of the government.

The steady withdrawal of Americans from the government has remained the outstanding feature of the Democratic Administration. As a policy it reached its climax in 1916 when Congress passed the long-pending Jones Act.

By this organic law, the combination of an upper house and an executive council—represented by the Philippine Commission—was abolished. Its dual functions were separated with the creation of an elective Senate and six executive departments. Building after the American pattern, the old Assembly became an House of Representatives. The Governor-General, the Vice-Governor, who is also Secretary of Public Instruction, the Auditor, and the Deputy Auditor remain the only officials in the administration appointed from America. Five of the six department heads are Filipinos designated by the Governor-General with the assent of the Philippine Senate. The American leading strings remaining are the four White

House appointees; the Governor-General's limited veto-power; and such acts of Congress as are specifically applied to the Islands. This reorganization of the central administration has been paralleled by all the provincial governors—with the exception of the head of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu—being Filipinos. In the judiciary, four out of the nine justices of the Supreme Court, including the chief justice, are Filipinos; and three-fourths of the judges in the Courts of the First Instance are natives.

This situation is reminiscent in more ways than one of the relations existing between the American colonies and England on the eve of the Revolution. There, as here across the Pacific, a governor came from over-seas to head an administration largely in the hands of the natives. Here, as back in those just preceding the separation from the mother-country, the political atmosphere is one of uncertainty—expectancy.

The present status of the Islands represents, for the Philippine leaders such as Osmena, Quezon and Palma, a transitional stage. It is the second phase in the growth of the Philippine people toward a separate national existence. Yet here, as in other quarters of the world, the Great War has produced a hesitancy to commit themselves to a program belonging to the *post-bellum* generation—no man among them feels sure of the morrow in the East, the strength of the Philippines to stand alone, the goodwill of the Great Powers toward the lesser peoples, relations with the United States.

Under these conditions, the spirit with which the Democratic Administration has approached insular questions is an all-important factor. The radical application of the idea of Filipinization in the Insular government has allayed the apprehension the Philippine people had over American intentions toward them. The key to the American policy since 1912 has been a conviction that an administration of the Islands which produced political contentment was better than one surcharged with an Olympian efficiency. Hence the passing of Americans from the subordinate positions in the government; the retirement of American heads of the bureaus; the appointment of Filipinos to the control of executive departments. This has been brought about by two methods. The first is indirect—the creation of administrative conditions which tend to bring about, as it has wholesale, the resignation of Americans in the insular service. The second comes from the Filipinized government itself through the power vested in it under the Jones Bill, the control of the purse by the native legislature. No American official can live on the salary which is munificent for a Filipino. Those Americans who have hung on now face actual salary cuts to force them out and create places for native appointees, or find themselves confronted with the impossibility of hoping for salary advances.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

Head Office,
10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

This Filipinization now in full swing is imbedded in the acts of the American overlords as the very basis of America's reorganized trans-Pacific policy. The Washington suzerains have made the machine which has reduced the American officials to nearly the number of fingers on your hand. This administration of the Islands cannot be judged from the standpoint of effective governance. There is no pretence about the Filipinized *regime* being as effective as a government under the supervision of those countless American officials who always have put the interests of the Philippines above any personal inclinations. This colonial administration—the word itself becomes a misnomer—has set a new goal, an *n*-th degree of international altruism which must arouse skepticism in more sophisticated nations. We are letting the Filipinos learn for themselves at the cost of book-keeping balances and efficient establishments.

The success of this administration—its smooth progress thus far—has been largely due to the character of Governor-General Harrison. It is summed up in his capacity for self-effacement politically. From the first, it was evident that the Governor-General came out here to put the administration in the hands of the Filipinos.

With the personality of some other insular viceroy from over-seas, the Jones Act could have told another story. It did not provide for the kind of cabinet government which the Filipino leaders have set up in the Philippines—

its parallel to be found in no other dependency in the world. It did not make the Senate President—who happens to be one of the most astute politicians in the Islands—a prime minister who has become the spokesman of the Governor-General. Yet all these are the facts of government. . . . "It is true," Senate President Quezon explained, "that the working out of the Jones Law is tending toward a parliamentary government. While the letter of the law did not provide for this, we felt that a cabinet responsible to the legislature was necessary if the Philippine control were to be effective."

The realization of this, Quezon, like the other Filipino statesmen, acknowledged was due to the personality of the Governor-General. So it has come about that the American viceroy representing the people of the United States stays more and more in his residence at the Malacanan Palace. The place of administration in the Ayuntamiento more and more is pervaded with a Filipino atmosphere. In just the same way, the American sovereignty is being pushed into the background, a kind of fairy godmother bringing good-fortune and asking nothing. There is something fascinating about this new Philippine patriotism, much more than an opera-bouffe exhibition of national aspirations. They are at once an American dependency and a nation.

This recession of America administratively until the United States is more like a shadow thrown over the fabric of Philippine government stands out in two recent events. The Agricultural Congress, meeting in the moth-eaten old legislative chamber of the House of Representatives, assumed a truculent attitude toward the administration. There was a clash between the government and the congress. It was Senate President Quezon, really prime minister of the Island government, not the Governor-General, who enlightened them on government purposes. Just before this, the silver-tongued Senate President had addressed the 20,000 people who marched to the Ayuntamiento through McKinley Plaza to demand relief from the high cost of living, pledging governmental action. Here, a Filipino government stood face to face with the Philippine people—no alien administration there to give or deny.

Do not for a moment think the Filipinos are heedless of what America has given them. In the present crisis, Filipinization has made them better Americans. It has opened up a new vista in Philippine-American relations, too. Yet in this re-definition of American relationship, it is a nice question how much farther we can go. The Filipinos know they are on trial—that another governor-general and another day could change all this were provocation given. Then, too, the auditing system remains in the hands of the United States; the intrenchment of graft and privilege to-day is difficult.

So long as there remains this American overlordment—supervision which gives the Filipinos a maximum freedom for development—the frail structure of Filipinization will stand up. Yet this is a long distance from the goal of an international existence. One meets baffling contradictions in the Philippine government; sometimes one wonders whether or not much of this progress has not come by chance—that Filipinization gained as much from the administrative lassitude to which at times the Governor-General seems a victim, sending him hunting in Mindoro while the Senate President acts as spokesman for the government, as from the decisions reached in councils.

The test of this policy of Filipinization—the danger to the independent future of the Philippines—is not in Filipino incapacity as it is ineffectiveness. The two are very different things.

Manila, September, 1918.

The Chinese Literary Revolution

BY HU SUH

(A professor of the Peking Government University, a Ph. D. from Columbia, and a principal leader of the Literary Revolution. Besides, Dr. Hu is a recognised Chinese scholar.—Editor.)

DURING the last several months much has been said about the "literary revolution" both in the Chinese press and in a number of English and French journals. While, as a worker in this movement, I am grateful to the sympathetic attitude taken by many writers, I must confess that much of the discussion betrays a hopeless confusion of the issues involved in the recent controversy. Issues which have little or nothing to do with the new literary movement itself, have been erroneously regarded as integral parts of it. We are accused of advocating French to take the place of the Chinese language, of a wholesale condemnation of Confucianism, and even of justifying adultery and parricide! And a missionary writer in the *Peking & Tientsin Times* has attributed to us the creed of what he called A-three-ism, meaning "No government, no family, and no religion!" It is on account of this unhappy confusion that I welcome the opportunity to state, as clearly as I can, the real issues of the literary movement as such and also to present a few of the side-issues which have been distorted by our critics.

What has been called the Chinese literary revolution means simply a conscious demand

for a living literature—a literature which shall be written in the spoken language *(pei hua)* and shall truly represent the life and aspirations of the nation. The literature that prevails to-day is a dead literature—a literature which persistently excludes the language of real life and is only intelligible to the classically trained few, but is totally inaccessible to the vast majority of the people. While it is exceedingly anxious that its verses should sound like the poems of Tu Fu of the eighth century and that its prose compositions should be strictly imitative of the style of the Eight Great Masters of the Tang and Sung dynasties, it is least concerned with the fact that its productions do not represent the real life of the age and are unintelligible to the people. It is against this dead literature that the literary revolutionists are directing their attack. They maintain that the so-called literary language of China is no longer a sufficient medium for creative literary productions. "No dead language," said one of them, "is fit for the production of a living literature." And they strive to prove that the *pei hua* or "vulgate Chinese" is in every sense a living language adequate for the creation of a living national literature.

The last two decades have witnessed a growing consciousness of the need for a standardized national language as a means of popular education. A number of short-lived periodicals have been published in the spoken tongue for popular dissemination of useful knowledge. A few years ago, a conference of scholars and educators was called together to devise a pronouncing alphabet for the standardization of the spoken language. An alphabet of thirty-nine letters was adopted and is now being taught in a number of schools. But such half-hearted measures do not satisfy the literary revolutionists. They believe that it is impossible to standardize a language the use of which is barred from the literary works of the age. Unless, they say, it is made the language of our national literature, it will never become a national language in the true sense of the term. Practically all the modern languages of Europe, they argue, have been nationalized by their great masters of literature—by Dante and Boccacio, by Villon and Rabelais, by Chaucer and Luther. Literature it is, they hold, and not any pronouncing alphabet or pronouncing dictionaries which will eventually standardize the spoken language. So the slogan of the revolution is: "Produce a literature in the spoken language, and we shall have a national language of literary splendor as well as of practical value."

This then is the distinguishing characteristic of the new literary movement: it is not contented with employing the *pei hua* for mere purposes of elementary and popular education, but advocates its adoption as the medium *par excellence* for all branches of literature. And it is this vulgate encroachment upon the sacred realm of literature that has aroused the horror and wrath of the literati of the old schools. That the vulgate tongue can be effectively employed in prose composition has been sufficiently proved by the great novels of the last seven centuries. But, say our critics, such novels are not literature, for no classical master ever wrote vulgate novels. Accordingly, when Lin Shu undertook to translate Dickens and Rider Haggard, he made Oliver Twist and Nell and Micawber and Haggard's Zulu heroes talk in the language of Su-ma Chien of the second century B. C.! Little wonder that our literati hold up their hands in horror when we propose to write poetry exclusively in the spoken language. How can poetry, the holy of all holies in pure literature, be written in a language which has always been the language of the lowly and the vulgar and has never been refined by the usages of the literary class?

Of course there is no way of meeting such biased opposition except by actually producing good literature, especially good poetry, in the vulgate. Accordingly, after a year of heated discussion following my first article (published January 1917) on the need of a radical reform in literature, we decided to devote our monthly organ, *La Jeunesse*, to the publication of vulgate prose and poetry. I had begun in 1916 to write poems exclusively in the vulgate and called

Shantung Christian University

The School of Medicine
The School of Theology
The School of Arts and Science

The 1919 Entrance Examinations

June 9th to 13th
August 25th to 29th

For Entrance Regulations, and Application Forms, address

THE REGISTRAR,

Shantung Christian University,

Tsinan, Shantung.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Fukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

them "experimental poetry." This experimental attitude is shared by most of the vulgate poets whose number, I am happy to say, is rapidly increasing. We not only experiment with the language of poetry, but also with such elements as meter, rhythm, arrangement of lines and stanzas, and method of treatment. One or two attempts have been made at *vers libre*, but most of us still write in rhymed verse, only with unprecedented freedom in rhythmic arrangement and method of dealing with poetic themes. We believethat the strict forms of old Chinese poetry are inadequate for the expression of a varied and enriched content. The widening of the field of poetic material necessitates a proportionate emancipation of the poetic form, both in the linguistic and in the metrical phases.

These literary experiments have been carried on during the last fifteen months. It is by the fruits of our experimentation that we hope to be judged by our critics and by the nation at large. Meanwhile the movement for the adoption of vulgate Chinese as an effective instrument for writing, has spread with a rapidity far exceeding the expectation of any of its original sponsors fifteen months ago. At the present moment, a number of important newspapers and magazines in many cities from Peking to Shanghai and from Shanghai to Chengtu are publishing editorials and contributed articles in the vulgate —in addition to the three periodicals devoted to the cause, namely, *La Jeunesse, The Renaissance* and the *Weekly Review.*

From what I have said above, it is evident that the literary movement as such is simply a demand for an emancipation of the literary form, in particular a conscious demand for the adoption of vulgate Chinese as the only appropriate medium for all branches of modern Chinese literature. But this movement has had its side-issues which have made it more than a merely formal change. I have referred to the "varied and enriched content" and to the widening of the field of literary material. What then is this widened and enriched content? It consists in new visions, new aspirations, new ideals in social and political thinking, and new standards of morality. The contact with modern civilization, the discovery of the individual, the rise of woman, and the political and the social changes which have taken place during the past ten years—all those have contributed to the great intellectual unrest of which the advocates of the literary revolution are only a few standard-bearers.

To be specific, the *La Jeunesse* group has raised a number of social and religious problems and has stood for a number of reforms which, though exceedingly moderate from our own point of view, have nevertheless startled many a defender of the existing order. First of all, we have opposed all attempts to establish by governmental powers any religion or any system of morals as the one true standard of belief and conduct. This stand was taken by Chen Tu-shiu, founder of *La Jeunesse* and afterwards dean of the College of Letters in the Government University, who wrote fearlessly on the subject in those years when the cry for a constitutional establishment of Confucianism as the state religion was heard throughout the country. It has ever since been one of the main charges against us and forms the chief point of attack in the recent reactionary movement to oust Mr. Chen and his friends from the University.

Secondly, we have endeavored to expose by means of scientific evidences the many forms of superstition which have of late grown up under the disguise of "psychical research" and the search for an elixir of life and which have found many enthusiastic followers in Peking and Shanghai. The uncertainty of the political situation has driven many a timid mind to seek the comfortable company of such celebrated ghosts of Chuang Tse, Mo Ti and Mencius who, with the aid of a Chinese form of automatic writing, can be made to converse with their worshippers in "ruled" and symmetrical modern verses—a modernity which certainly puts the literary revolutionists to shame!

Thirdly, we have maintained that all religious creeds, be they Confucian or Christian, must be critically examined before they are accepted and acted upon. For this reason, we have criticised a number of the untenable superstitions both in Christianity and Con-

fucianism. This, of course, has displeased many Christian missionaries as well as conservative Confucians. And the missionary writer in the *Peking & Tientsin Times* above referred to, cited our reproduction of Haeckel's criticism of the Virgin Birth as an evidence of our A-three-ism!

Fourthly, we have raised many questions concerning family ethics. The sacred notion of filial piety analysed into its environmental antecedents and its resulting unwholesome influences upon the individual and society. And the question was asked: After two thousand years of talk about filial duty, should we not also consider the proper obligations which parents owe to their children? Naturally the mere raising of the question was sacriligeous! And my translation of Maupassant's story *The Parricide* was interpreted to be advocating the killing of parents by their children!

Fifthly, with regard to women, we advocate what has been called the "single standard" of sexual morality. If we require chastity and fidelity of our women, have they not a right to demand the same chastity and fidelity from us men? Moreover, we are strongly opposed to forms of legal and governmental encourgement of girls renouncing family life after the death of their *fiances* whom they have never seen, and of young women committing suicide after the death of their husbands. All this has been interpreted by our "pillars of society" as meaning to abolish sexual morality *in toto* and to justify adultery on the part of women!

These are some of the side-issues which our critics have often identified with the new literary movement itself. But it is obvious that these ideas belong to the still larger movement of intellectual revolution and have only an accidental connection with the literary movement. Indeed some of these issues—the criticism of Confucianism, for example—antedated the literary movement by a number of years. One may conscientiously support the movement for a vulgate literature without necessarily committing one's self to any of these doctrines incidentally associated with its original founders.

But there is no denying that the literary revolutionists are at the same time co-workers in that still more significant movement of intellectual revolution which has made no little progress during the past twenty years and is now slowly though surely at work to bring about "a transvaluation of all values," a critical examination of the old ideas and ideals so generally believed in but so little thought about. The political revolution of 1911-1912 was premature and its success was due only to the utter corruption and incompetency of its opponents. But the revolution of 1911-1912 would be a real failure if its success were not to pave the way for a thoroughgoing transformation in ideas and thoughts which, and which alone, can best prepare the nation to intelligently and actively participate in the well-ordering of the republic. Therefore we take the stand that any undue attempt to suppress the people's freedom of discussion and publication must be regarded as an open betrayal of the cause of democracy in China.

Peking, April 12, 1919.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund
TELEPHONE C. 2741
Shanghai
Head Office: Manila
BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines
Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient,
United States and
Europe

****

SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS of CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

Western Characteristics Needed in China*

BY JULEAN ARNOLD,
American Commercial Attache in China

A FEW days ago an American, who had travelled extensively throughout the Far East, called at my office in Peking. He stated that he was greatly impressed as he travelled over China by the fact that every American he had met was a China booster and also showed a decided fondness for the Chinese people. I told him I am not a bit surprised at this for we Americans in China have every reason to be China boosters as China possesses much that is well worth boosting, in fact, is entitled to far more boosting than what we or any others have done. We are fond of the Chinese people, for the reason that they are democratic, good-natured, kindly, peaceful, industrious, possess a good sense of humor and an admirable sense of justice, are mentally and physically well endowed and inherit a rich culture.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (Paid-up) . . $ 600,000.00
Reserve Fund. . . . $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1918) $3,400,000.00

FACILITIES OF THIS BANK:

1. Accounts opened in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.
2. Banking by mail.
3. Bills discounted.
4. Checking and Savings accounts.
5. Collection of coupons and dividends.
6. Documentary bills accepted.
7. Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.
8. Issue and purchase of drafts on foreign countries.
9. Issue of letter of credit and telegraphic transfer.
10. Loans granted on approved securities.
11. POCKET SAVINGS BANKS of various kinds.
12. Safe Deposit vault.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager.

Some years ago, when residing in South China, I knew a Chinese merchant whose younger brother failed to the extent of $100,000 in business in the Philippine Islands. Although the elder brother had no legal or financial connections with his younger brother's business in the Philippine Islands, yet he went down, met his brother's obligations fully and arranged for his support in the future. I asked him why he assumed the obligations of his brother's business with which he had no legal connection. He replied: "He is my brother, if I don't, who will? Moreover, the good name of the family is involved." This reply is characteristic of the Chinese people. It represents a very strongly developed and a very admirable family conscience.

In the same city, a group of wealthy merchants comprised the board of directors of a private railway company, the stock of which was subscribed by several hundreds of Chinese. These directors apparently arranged among themselves so that each of them had certain special rights *re* the purchase of materials. For instance, one purchased cement at one price and sold it to the railway at about 50 per cent increase over the original cost, another purchased rails at one price and sold them to the company at a considerable advance. Some of the directors secured positions on the road for relatives at good salaries, although they were not fitted by education or training to hold the positions. The engineer in charge of construction, who had very little to say about the purchase of materials for the road, found himself greatly embarrassed by being expected to build a road out of materials purchased for him at prices charged up to the railway at excessive costs as also by being obliged to use the services of highly paid assistants poorly qualified for the work. It is hardly necessary to state that this road was never completed nor have the shareholders realized from the operations of the completed section.

We have in this instance a striking example of a lack of a civic or social conscience.

I do not mean to intimate by this illustration that there are not Chinese who possess what may be termed a consciousness of their duties and obligations to their fellow men. A Chinese who made much money in business in the Philippine Islands, went to his ancestral home in China and finding the village sadly in need of a bridge to replace one ruined by unusually high water a few years before, contracted for the erection of a bridge at a cost of $3,000. In constructing the bridge the contractors had to divert the stream temporarily. When they wished to redivert to its original channel, the villagers on one side of the stream protested and eventually the public benefactor found himself summoned to appear before the local magistrate. Finally, in order to square himself with all parties to the dispute which arose, he had to pay $3,000 to each of the two contesting factions in the village, and make a goodly present to the magistrate with the result that a $3,000 bridge cost him from three to four times as much before it was completed. In this case, the recipients of a service were lacking in a civic conscience.

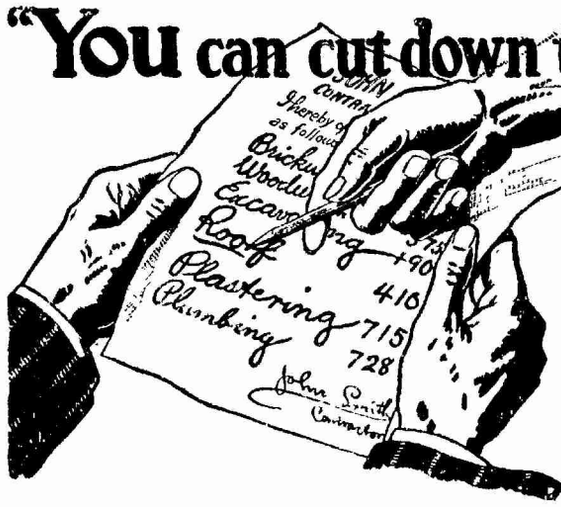
I mention these two specific instance, because they do to a considerable degree represent the backwardness of the Chinese people in the development of a civic conscience.

In coming across the fields from Peking this afternoon, I was struck by the family *versus* the civic conscience, as exemplified in the Ching Ming festival to-day being observed, which corresponds, we may say, to our Memorial Day observance in America. The Chinese people decorate only the graves of the ancestors in their own individual families, while we in America also decorate the graves of those who have served their country.

I do not wish to imply in any sense of the word that there is a lack of a civic conscience among certain of the Chinese people but what I wish to say is that while developing a very strong family conscience, the Chinese people generally have failed in developing that civic conscience, now so essential to their national unity and national expression.

It is in this particular that I believe Western characteristics have something to offer to the Chinese people. The other day I happened to receive, among a great deal of other trade and news literature from the United States, a copy of the Canton (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce printed report for the year 1918. I am constantly receiving reports of American trade organizations but the fact that the report of this Chamber of Commerce bore on its cover the inscription "Canton, the City of Diversified Industries" attracted my attention, in fact, I was not sure as I read this inscription that it was not Canton, China, which was referred to, and I opened the publication ready to behold a description of China's most populous and wealthiest city. But I soon discovered the report was only that of its American namesake. While it is not different from the reports of many other American chambers of commerce, yet it does present a considerable contrast to a report which the Canton, China, Chamber of Commerce might make covering its activities for 1918. It is because of this contrast between the activities of the chamber of the American Canton and those of the Chinese Canton that I wish here to refer to them at some length. It must be borne in mind, however, that Canton, Ohio, is a city of but

"You can cut down that item and have a better roof"



Certain-teed

Roofing Solves the Problem

Before deciding on your roofing material, investigate the CERTAIN-TEED Built-up Roof.
We have Stocks and Service departments at Shanghai and Outports.
Samples and Estimates furnished.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Building Division

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Phone, Central 778

Branches at Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Urga, Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama
Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

I—B Nankiag Road
Palace Hotel Building SHANGHAI
Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Solano"

08-313

80,000 inhabitants while Canton, China, has an estimated population about twenty times as great.

The slogan of the Canton, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce is "All for the Community." In a statement of its reasons for existence appears the words "Personal acquisition is avoided and those subjects chosen for consideration only which benefit the people as a whole."

As testimony to the fact that the Chamber has lived up to its slogan and its avowed purpose, its report tells us that:

1. Literature was distributed which helped to reform the local tax system.

2. Students in public schools were furnished booklets descriptive of the city historically and industrially in order that they might better know the city in which they live. These booklets were studied as text books. Do the children of Canton, China, learn to know anything of their own city?

3. Four hundred citizens joined the Canton guards equipped by the Chamber and rendered voluntary service free of cost to the city in its fight against disease, fire and other calamities. Canton, China, could make good use of a citizen guard of this nature.

4. The Chamber sent its representatives to the War Reconstructive Program Convention at Atlantic City. What country needs a reconstructive program more than does China?

5. The Chamber inaugurated a campaign to secure 2,000 homes for Canton working men and their families.

6. Aid was given the Canton Playgrounds Association, which provides 14 playgrounds for the thousands of children of Canton. If the Chinese city bearing this name had proportionately as many playgrounds it would have 280.

7. The Chamber secured employment for 150 persons and aided many soldiers' wives to secure positions. No charges were made for these services.

8. A free auto service was provided for visitors wishing to see the city. There is not a hotel in Canton, China, where visitors from abroad can be made comfortable and no efforts are made to help visitors to see the many interesting features of Canton, although these visitors would bring tens of thousands of dollars to the city annually.

9. Extensions and improvements were secured in the electric railway service, through the Chamber's efforts.

10. The Chamber aided Canton to secure an improved water supply to cost $3,000,000.

11. It cooperated with the Board of Education in improving educational facilities for working men and in vocational education work.

12. No one in Canton, Ohio, can solicit money or merchandise from its citizens without the Chamber's credentials, which means the Chamber investigates all these cases.

13. The Chamber joined with the country representatives in providing for the establishment of a sanitarium for those afflicted with tuberculosis.

14. The Chamber sent its representative to the Foreign Trade Council National Convention, although Canton is scarcely large enough or so located as to have as yet much interest in foreign trade. Canton, China, has foreign trade possibilities almost without limit.

15. The Chamber took active measures to secure an air-mail service as a tributary to the Chicago-New York air line. An air-mail service between Canton and Peking would help greatly to solidify the country.

16. It completed plans for extending city limits so as to provide within a few years for an increase of 33-⅓ per cent in the city's population.

17. The Chamber sent out 22,000 letters, received and mailed 7,500 enquiries and about 3,000 visitors during the year. It has 500 members. If the Canton, China, Chamber had proportionately as many members, it would have 10,000.

18. The Chamber effectively aided the home gardening campaign to help increase food supply for war purposes.

19. It aided in the sale of War Bonds, in securing subscriptions for Red Cross and war relief purposes, through active committees and through publicity campaigns. Four hundred workers were secured in Canton, and 63,000 persons in Canton subscribed $15,000,000 to the war loans. If Canton, China, did likewise, 1,200,000 of its citizens would have subscribed $300,000,000.

20. The Chamber aided in securing Canton's full enlistment for the war, in food and fuel conservation, in patriotic parades, in helping the soldier boys, and in all phases of war activities.

21. It organized a junior chamber of 200 high school boys, who made a proud record in selling Liberty Bonds, in Red Cross work and in spreading the gospel of Chamber activities to the children of the Canton public schools.

22. It induced several new industries to be established in Canton and by prompt action of the Chamber, a factory with a capital of $1,000,000 and a pay-roll of $300,000 a year was induced to remain in Canton although fourteen other cities had made overtures to this plant trying to induce it to take advantage of special offers made. Canton's industrial plants are now equipped for an output of $90,000,000 a year, embracing in all about 25,000 employees. If Canton, China, were proportionally well organized with modern industrial plants, they would have an output of $1,800,000,000 a year, and employ 500,000 people.

23. The Chamber made a complete industrial survey of Canton, arranged a file of industrial sites, and also completed a products survey. Ten thousand copies of a leaflet describing Canton's products and industries were mailed to various parts of the country and invitation cards inscribed "Welcome to Canton" sent out in large numbers.

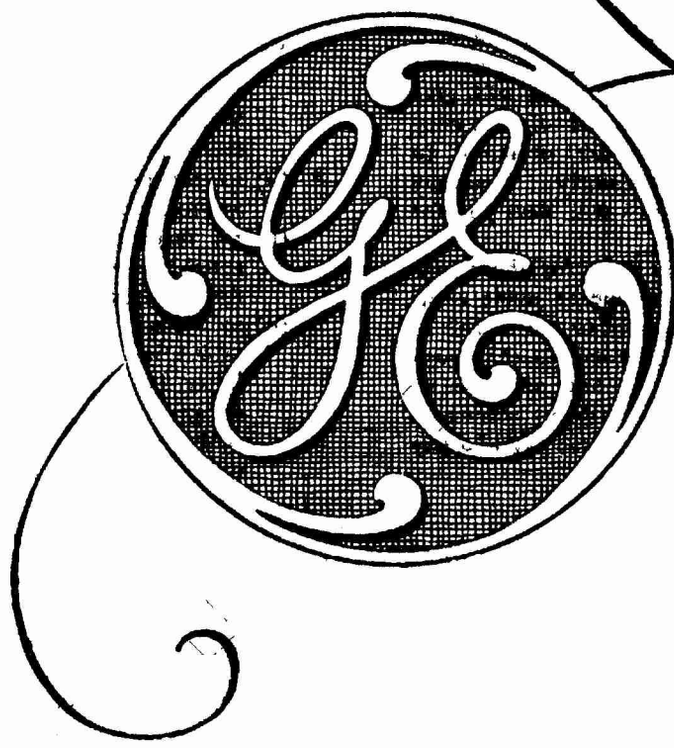
24. The Chamber aided in highway and railway extension which gives Canton greatly improved transportation facilities.

The activities of the Canton Chamber for the year 1918 as above briefly outlined are only some of the hundred in which the Chamber participated.

The record is one of which its citizens may well be proud for the Chamber has nobly lived up to its slogan "All for the Community." But the Chamber could not have done this work had it not had the hearty cooperation of its citizens, that is, a well developed civic conscience both on the part of the members of the Chamber and the other citizens of Canton.

It is this spirit which made possible America's rapid and effective entrance into the war. Prus-

You can depend on any electrical product with this trade mark



GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of NEW YORK

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—Schenectady, N. Y., U. S. A.
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE—120 Broadway LONDON OFFICE—83 Cannon St., E. C., England

Representatives in the Far East
CHINA—Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai
DUTCH EAST INDIES—General Electric Company, Soerabaya, Java
JAPAN—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio; Bagnall & Hilles, Yokohama; General Electric Co., Yokohama
PHILIPPINES—Pacific Commercial Company, Manila

General Representative for the Far East outside of Japan
American General Electric Edison Corporation of China, Shanghai

49D-8

08-315

sianized Germany, with a callused or perverted civic conscience, grossly misjudged America and could not, until actually confronted with defeat, realize that America, militarily unprepared, had done what the world considered a year before, as impossible, that is, put 2,000,000 men in Europe fully equipped and fully provisioned in less than 18 months' time, but this unprecedented feat was only made possible by that same spirit as embraced in the slogan of the Canton Chamber of Commerce "All for the Community." This is the slogan needed by China to-day and this is the slogan which you, who have been educated in America and in Europe, are best prepared to spread among your people. China will only be saved by what the Chinese do for themselves and what they do for themselves will depend in a very large measure on their effective development of a civic conscience. The slogan "all for self and family" must merge into the broader one "All for the Community." China has much that she can teach America, but this, gentlemen, I take it is the Western characteristic most needed to-day in China, and which, you can, if you will, give to your people. Judging by the spirit of this conference, I feel confident that you are prepared to render this great service to your country. You may rest assured that future generations will bless you for your labors in this direction.

Furthermore, with the slogan "All for the Community," China could in ten years time be made over, hundreds of millions could be added to the wealth of the nation and an era of prosperity come to the country which would accord all factions and all races of men opportunities for development probably unsurpassed elsewhere. In other words, it would pay and pay well.

Peking, April 15, 1919.

Revised Covenant of League of Nations

THE following is the official summary of the government of the League of Nations as cabled by Reuter's and dated Paris, April 12:

(1) The League of Nations is founded in order to promote international cooperation and to secure peace. The league will include

(a) the belligerent States named in a document annexed to the Covenant;
(b) all the neutral States so named and
(c) in the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the States already members of the league to-day.

A State may withdraw from the league, providing it has kept its obligations to date, on giving two years' notice.

(2) The league will act through an assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member States—each State, however, having only one vote—and a Council comprising for the present, one representative of each of the five Great Powers and each of four other Powers as selected from time to time by the Assembly. The number of Powers of each class represented on the Council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. Other Powers have the right to sit as members of the Council during the decision of matters in which they are especially interested.

In the Council as in the Assembly each State will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals (the Council at least once a year) and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world; the decision of both must be unanimous except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure for instance being decided by majority vote. The league will have a permanent secretariat under a Secretary-General.

The secretariat and all other bodies under the league may include women equally with men. A permanent Court of International Justice and various permanent Commissions and Bureaux are also to be established.

(3) The member States agree:

(a) To reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the Council, but only adopted with the consent of the States themselves, thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the Council;
(b) to exchange full information of their existing armies, and their naval and military progress;
(c) to respect each other's territory and personal independence, and guarantee them against foreign aggression;
(d) to submit all international disputes either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, which latter, however, may not pronounce an opinion on any dispute whose object matter falls solely within a State's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war till three months after an award or unanimous recommendation has been made; and even then not to go to war with a State which accepts the award or recommendation;
(e) to regard a State which has broken the Covenant (d) as having committed an act of war against the league; to break off all economic and other relations with it; and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops to those States which are contributing armed force on behalf of the league. The Council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several governments concerned, but the approval of the latter is necessary (States not members of the league will be invited to accept the obligations of the league for the purposes of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced);
(f) not to consider any treaty binding till it has been communicated to the league, which will then proceed to publish it; to admit the right of the Assembly to advise the reconsideration of treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs; and to be bound by no obligations inconsistent with the Covenant.

A State which breaks its agreements may be expelled from the league by the Council.

(4) The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

(5) The former German colonies and territories of the Ottoman Empire are to be administered in the interests of colonization by States which are willing to be mandatories of the league, which will exercise a general supervision.

(6) The member States accept certain reponsibilities with regard to labor conditions, the treatment of natives, the white-slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms-traffic, with uncivilized and semi-civilized countries, transit and trade conditions, public health and Red Cross societies.

(7) The league is recognized as the central body interested in co-ordinating and assisting international activities generally.

(8) Amendments to the Covenant require the approval of all the States on the Council and a simple majority of those in the Assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are not bound by them, but in this case cease to be members of the league.

Notes from Peking

Mrs. Edward W. Thwing and her daughter, Miss Ruth Thwing, are shortly leaving for the United States for a visit of indefinite length.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, called upon the President on Wednesday morning, April 9, to present him with an autograph letter and likeness of the Mikado.

The Banking Consortium has decided to release the March instalment of the Salt Surplus fund amounting to $3,667,000. This fund would be used for the return of domestic loans, it is learned.

General Chin Yung-peng, Minister of War, will celebrate his mother's birthday on April 15 and 16. To enliven the occasion there will be Chinese theatrical performances to entertain the guests.

The first number of the journal of the Chinese Society of the League of Nations has been published. Copies of it are being distributed all over the country to rouse interest in the League of Nations.

Under the leadership of Liang Shih-yi, the Chinese banks in Peking have now organized a banking group called the Tasheng Syndicate for the commercialization of all railways in conjunction with foreign capitalists.

Members of the Peking Literary and Social Guild met on Wednesday evening, April 9, at the residence of Mr. Torrance, when a paper was read by the Rev. Robert W. Beers on "Some Russian Novelists with a Purpose."

It has been announced at Peking that Dr. M. Itakura, Procurator of the Supreme Court in Tokio, has been engaged by the Chinese government as legal adviser and will leave Japan for Peking to-day, April 12.

Tuesday, April 8, was the sixth anniversary of the meeting of China's first parliament, and in memory of the occasion all government offices were closed. The first parliament was dissolved twice and is now meeting in Canton.

It is generally reported in Peking that Liang Shih-yi, a great Chinese financial expert, has organized a steam navigation company to trade along the Sungari River. Several Russian river boats have been purchased for the purpose.

The American Minister is giving a luncheon today, April 12, in honor of Rear-Admiral Rodgers and his staff, and a number of high Chinese officials and officers from the Ministries of War and Navy will be among the invited guests.

The Chinese authorities are considering the erection of a *pailou* or a monument in memory of the Chinese laborers who died in France. It is learned that quite a number of Chinese laborers died in that country during the war.

Mr. Dawson, general manager of the Asia Banking Corporation in China, is expected to reach Peking in the near future. He will remain here for some time, as it is the plan of the Asia Banking Corporation to open a branch in Peking.

George E. Sokolsky, formerly of the *North China Star* of Tientsin, is now travelling in the interior. He is in charge of the showing of the motion picture film, Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany." He has recently arrived in Hankow.

Sir Richard Dane, until recently Associate-Director of the Salt Inspectorate, who is now in England, has mailed a plan for proposed financial reforms in China to President Hsu, who has handed it over to the Ministry of Finance for consideration.

Owing to the death of his mother, General Hsu Shu-cheng has been granted one month's leave of absence by the government. It is believed here that he may take advantage of the occasion and resign all the offices which he is now occupying.

American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

The Chinese government has cabled to the Chinese delegation at Paris instructing Foreign Minister Lu Tseng-hsiang to formally notify the Polish representative of China's recognition of the new government at Warsaw in the same way as Japan has done.

Mr. Bendisen, of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, who was recently transferred to Chefoo, left for his new post last Saturday, April 5. Mr. Bendisen had been in Peking for three years and was popular with all classes of the community, both Chinese and foreign.

The Chinese government no longer feels any anxiety about the Mongolian situation, as latest advices indicate that the so-called Pan-Mongolian movement has simply fizzled out. It has been decided to send small Chinese forces to Urga for the protection of Chinese officials there.

There have been reports in circulation of the forth-coming establishment in Peking of a Japanese-owned daily newspaper in English. It is now known that Japanese representatives of a newspaper syndicate are looking out for a foreign editor, and are willing to pay a high price.

The theatrical performances given by the Tsing Hua Dramatic Club at the Ti Yi Wu Tai on April 5, 6 and 7 were a great success. The seating accommodation of the big theater was taxed to its utmost capacity each night. A big sum was raised for the support of a school.

The Y. W. C. A. Finance Fellowship Campaign in Tientsin, after three days' work of the Chinese and foreign ladies, reports the collection of $1,845,45. The total amount of the budget for 1919 to be raised by the ten groups of women who are helping the Tientsin Y. W. C. A. is $4,500.

General Chang Shung-yuan, the military governor of Shantung, has arrived in Peking and has already had an audience with the President. In the course of the audience he requested the appropriation by the government of $2,000,000 in order to continue the suppression of the bandits in his province.

The American Association of North China gave a dinner at the Hotel de Peking on Thursday evening, April 10, in honor of John Jay Abbott. The American Minister, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache to the American legation; and various other members of the legation staff were present.

On Thursday afternoon, April 10, two more agreements were disclosed by the government. The first related to the Shantung railway extensions, under which an advance of Yen 20,000,000 was made to the Chinese government in September last, and the second related to the War Participation Loan, which was accidentally divulged some three weeks ago.

A special delegate from General Lu Yung-ting, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, one of the most influential opposing leaders of the government, was received in audience by the President on Tuesday, April 8. The delegate laid before the President General Lu's views regarding the settlement of the various issues involved in the Shanghai peace conference.

Ray Carter Pierce, who was private secretary to F. C. Hitchcock of the Siems-Carey Company until last summer, has returned to Peking after nearly eight months of Red Cross work in Siberia. Mr. Pierce spent most of his time in Western Siberia and was under fire on the Ekaterinburg-Perm front on various occasions. After a few days in Peking he will go down to Shanghai to take a steamer for the United States.

The Chinese government will shortly issue an order to the effect that all government offices should send their printing orders to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It will be remembered that this Bureau contracted a loan from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha last year and the loan agreement stipulated that the printing materials used by the Bureau should be ordered from Japan. The forthcoming order would be tantamount to a preference for Japanese goods.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers, commanding the United States Asiatic Fleet, arrived in Peking on Tuesday morning, April 8. Admiral Rodgers, accompanied by a numerous staff, was received at the station by the American Minister and various secretaries of the American legation as well as by Colonel T. P. Kane, Commandant of the American Legation Guard. Admiral Rodgers is staying with the American Minister and Mrs. Reinsch and will remain in Peking for a few days.

The following telegram has been addressed by the two Speakers of Parliament in Peking to President Wilson, the French, the British and Italian Prime Ministers: "Since our country declared war against Germany all the treaties entered into between this country and Germany became *ipso facto* null and void. We, therefore, earnestly request you, for the sake of righteousness and justice, to give your support at the conference to our proposal regarding the return of Tsingtao to us by Germany."

The Mothers' Club of Peking has issued a circular to its members requesting them to cooperate in a plan for the establishment of a corps of medically certified servants. All members who sign up pledge themselves to send such new servants as they may engage to the Union Medical College to be examined physically and provided with a health certificate if they pass the test satisfactorily. They are also, as far as possible, to give the servants in their employ an opportunity to attend special lectures on sanitation and hygiene at the Union Medical College.

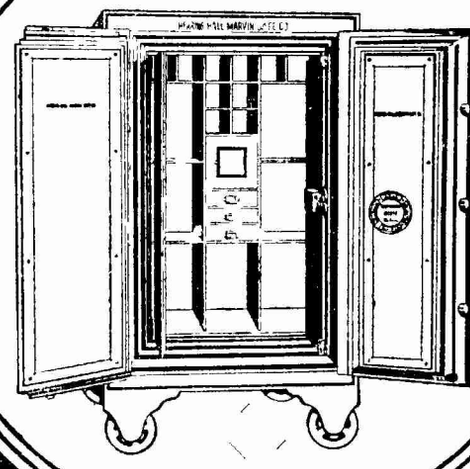
In recognition of the valuable services rendered in connection with the unification of railway accounts and statistics, the following Chinese and foreign officials have been awarded orders of the Chia Ho Decoration by the Chinese government: Dr. Henry C. Adams, former adviser to the Ministry of Communications and now serving as chief statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission and professor at Michigan University, 2nd Class Pao Kung Chia Ho Decoration; C. S. Liu, chief of Audit and Accounts Division in the Ministry of Communications, 3rd Class Chia Ho Decoration; J. E. Baker, adviser to the Ministry of Communications, 3rd Class Chia Ho Decoration; W. Henderson, chief accountant of the Peking-Mukden Railway, 4th Class Chia Ho Decoration; B. Bellion, assistant chief accountant of the Peking-Hankow Railway, 4th Class Chia Ho Decoration; H. Middleton, chief accountant of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 4th Class Chia Ho Decoration.

Peking, April 12, 1919.

PROOF AGAINST ALL-

FIRE

BANDITS BURGLARS



Protected by an automatic Dynamite Trigger

Lock protected by a five ply Chrome steel Drill proof plate

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.

LATEST IMPROVED FIREPROOF SAFES

Patent Fireproofing Composition
Unequaled in the World to day

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents

Who's Who in China

The Vice-Minister of Finance

Chang Hu, Vice-Minister of Finance and Associate Director of the Salt Inspectorate, is a practical financier and is well versed in modern theories of economy. He was born at Hsiaosan, Chekiang, and received his early education in Confucian schools.

Between 1902 and 1905 Mr. Chang took an active part in the management of educational and financial affairs of the province of Fukien. During this period he was principal of the High Normal School in Fukien, and the proctor of the Finance Bureau of that province.

In 1906 Vice-Minister Chang went to Manchuria to join Hsu Shih-chang, who was then Viceroy of Manchuria and who is now President of the Republic of China. At first he was appointed a member of the Bureau of Salt Affairs at Mukden, and later he became director-general of the Customs Administration for Kirin. Concurrently he acted as resident-director of the Bureau for the Reorganization of Financial Affairs of that province.

Vice-Minister Chang assisted Hsiung Hsi-ling, who was then Minister of Finance, in taking over the control of the Board of Finance of the Nanking government in 1912, the first year of the Republic of China, and in reorganizing the Board of Finance in Peking.

In 1913 Chang Hu was appointed Salt Commissioner of Changlu (Chihli.) Later he became Salt Commissioner of Liang-Huai. He was decorated by the then President, Yuan Shih-kai, on account of his meritorious services. In the later part of 1913 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance, when Hsiung Hsi-ling was Prime Minister. At the same time he concurrently acted as Associate-Director of the Salt Inspectorate, for the organization of which he was partly responsible. Mr. Chang took no small part in the organization of the sub-offices of the Salt Inspectorate in the different provinces together with Sir Richard Dane.

The result of the reorganization of the Salt Administration was the great increase in salt revenue, for which Chang Hu was awarded by the government the Fourth Order of Merit. Vice-Minister Chang's services were also acknowledged by Sir Richard Dane in his report on salt affairs of China.

On account of the monarchical movement in 1915, Chang Hu was dismissed from the Ministry by the late President Yuan Shih-kai. Soon after the overthrow of the monarchical government in 1916, he was again given the appointment of the Vice-Minister of Finance, which appointment he declined.

In 1918, when China joined the European war on the side of the Allies, Mr. Chang was appointed chief of the Labor Emigration Bureau of the Cabinet. Upon his assumption of office, President Hsu Shih-chang appointed him Vice-Minister of Finance and Associate-Director of the Salt Inspectorate to control the Salt Administration. Mr. Chang is also a member of the Financial Commission in the President's Office formed for the study of China's financial questions.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

April 10. In the British House of Commons Mr. Harmsworth states that the question of preventing the Germans returning to China was one for decision by the Chinese Government, which would doubtless be largely guided by any decision of the Peace Conference regarding the general policy for trade relations with enemy countries.

April 11. The League of Nations Commission, after examining the proposed amendment forwarded by the Japanese delegation at Paris providing for "the endorsement of the principle of equality of nations and just treatment of their nationals," replies that it is reluctantly unable to give to the amendment the unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption.

April 12. A telegram from Paris gives an official summary of the Covenant of the League of Nations [printed in another part of this issue of the REVIEW].

April 14. President Wilson issues a statement in the course of which he gives the information that those who had been most constantly in conference regarding the questions which must be settled in the peace with Germany had decided to advise that the German plenipotentiaries be invited to meet the representatives of the Associated Belligerent Nations at Versailles on April 25.

CHINA

April 11. The Chinese government issues a lengthy official *communique* at Peking with a view to informing the public as to what are the fundamental views of the competent authorities in China regarding the solution of existing difficulties.

April 13. The Chinese government issues a text of the Japanese Telegraph Loan signed on April 30, 1918, one of the stipulations of which is that the Chinese Government undertakes not to contract any other loans secured on the telegraph revenue without the permission of the Exchange Bank, which provided the loan.

April 16. The Waichiaopu (Foreign Office) issues the Chinese text of the Kirin and Heilungchang Forestry and Mining Agreement concluded between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance and the Japanese Exchange Bank; the documents were signed on August 2, 1918.

JAPAN

April 11. An Imperial Ordinance hands over the Kuantung (Dairen) Administration to the civil service; Baron Hayashi is formally appointed Civil Governor of the Kuantung Leased Territory.

SIBERIA

April 15. At a special meeting held at the local branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Harbin, the object of which was to discuss the financial situation, the meeting decides to find out whether the Bill regarding the Kerensky notes would be promulgated as an actual law, and if so, immediately to request the despatch of new money in sufficient quantity to the Manchurian market and to ask that the time limit be extended owing to the fact that most of the inhabitants' salaries were paid in Kerensky notes.

GENERAL

April 3. Mr. Dykes, an official of the Egyptian State Railways, is murdered by a mob in Cairo; in order to quell the disturbances the troops fire on the mob, killing 9 and wounding 56.

April 5. A Soviet Republic is proclaimed at Munich but so far the German Government will only recognize the Hoffman Government as the supreme authority in Bavaria.

April 8. A serious state of affairs is reported from Germany, where the Communists are opposing the Soviet Republic; in the Essen district, where 289,000 employees are on strike, the Krupp Works are occupied by the strikers.

April 9. It is officially confirmed that the Allies have evacuated Odessa.

April 10. The Bolsheviks capture Perekop, 100 miles north of Sebastopol.

April 11. U. S. Secretary of State Lansing suggests in a telegram to the Secretary of the California Senate that it would be unfortunate, in view of the present situation in international affairs, if the proposed land legislation were to be introduced at the present time.

April 16. At an extraordinary meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong the resolution for "Daylight Saving" is defeated by a majority of 2.

Men and Events

R. T. Bryan, Junior, has joined the firm of Fleming & Davies, attorneys, Shanghai.

C. B. Giffin has been appointed American Vice-Consul at Harbin to take the place of William Morton, who recently resigned.

A Reuter's telegram from Peking dated April 15 states that some doubts exist regarding the reported death of W. R. Giles at Seoul.

Rodney Gilbert, who has been attached to the American Consulate at Hankow, has returned to Peking after a visit through Western China.

E. B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Company, New York, departed for Peking on Tuesday, April 15. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bruce.

It is reported that between three and four thousand employees of the British-American Tobacco Company enlisted and 338 of them were killed in the war.

The British-American Tobacco Company has contributed Mex. $5,000 toward the relief of suffering caused by the disastrous fire at Peng Pu early this week.

The board of directors of the Peking Orphanage received Mex. $4,399.45 as the net proceeds of a fancy-dress ball held in the Waichiaopu Building on February 28, 1919.

L. A. Lyall, Commissioner of Customs, formally took over the direction of the Shanghai Customs House on April 13, succeeding R. H. R. Wade, who is about to leave for England on leave.

V. E. Scott, recently appointed American Vice-Consul at the American Consulate, Shanghai, has resigned from the Consular Service and has joined the staff of the Asia Banking Corporation.

A provisional agreement has been entered into between the respective Boards of the North China Insurance Co. Ltd. and the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. with a view to a possible amalgamation. Both companies are in an exceptionally strong financial position.

For Rent at Rocky Point, Peitaiho: A Furnished House, with seven rooms, sleeping porch, screened room on verandah, doors and windows screened, large verandah, electric lights, a good cistern, situated near and facing beach. For particulars address: H. H. Lowry, Peking.

The Shanghai Municipal Council have decided that from May 1 that on Kiangse and Szechuen Roads vehicular traffic shall only be permitted in one direction. On Kiangse Road vehicles will only be permitted to go in a northerly direction and on Szechuen Road in a southerly direction.

Admiral Rodgers, of the American Asiatic Fleet, is expected to arrive in Shanghai in the near future on board the flagship *Brooklyn* and arrangements are being made to hold several functions in his honor, among them being a dinner by Consul-General Sammons and Admiral Lang and a ball by the American Company, S. V. C.

Shanghai is now on a "Daylight Saving" basis, the clocks having been put forward an hour at midnight on April 12. Tientsin will adopt the same idea beginning April 26. The railway time-tables, however, remain as before. All dates of meetings scheduled in these columns are for local "Shanghai time" and there is no such thing as "new time" or "old time."

Among the notable persons in Shanghai at present is Comm. Garbasso, the Italian Minister at Peking, and the local Italian community have been celebrating the occasion with a number of functions in his honor. More than 50 persons were in attendance at a banquet on the evening of April 16, presided over by M. de Rossi, the Italian Consul-General at Shanghai. On the evening of April 14 a brilliant gathering assembled at the Italian Consulate, at which the majority of the local Consuls and Chinese officials were present.

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai.
Telephone Central 666

The only American Hotel in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads, Shanghai.

According to an announcement by the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., the American government censorship restrictions on cable messages between points in America or American possessions and China have been removed. Consular seals and signatures to messages, required by the Chinese government censorship, are still in force.

Andersen, Meyer & Co. during the week purchased the large property situated on Kiangse Road at the corner of Hankow Road, opposite the Shanghai Municipal building, on which a modern administrative building is to be erected by the said company. The sale was made through the China Realty Company and the purchase price is said to be in the neighborhood of Tls. 325,000.

An American Association was recently formed by the American residents at Hankow with the following officers and committee elected: Hunter Mann, president; J. P. Haworth, vice-president; Dr. E. R. Smith, secretary; H. L. Corbin, treasurer; and R. G. Henkel, S. P. Gracey and A. F. Kimball. The main purpose of the organization is to further American interests in Hankow and other ports.

Rev. G. Bovilee, international director of the International Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools, is on a tour of the Far East in the interests of his association. The object of this association is to provide schools for children during their vacation in which they may be under the same supervision as in their regular schools. Miss Boone's school and Professor Daniel Kulp, in Shanghai, are representatives of the work here.

The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Masonic "baby" Lodge of South China, Swatow Lodge, No. 3705 E. C., was held on April 5 when the following officers were elected: W. M., H. L. Johnson; I. P. M., G. St., M. Stocker; S. W., B. D. Tisdell; J. W., C. H. Wood; treasurer, A. E. Macgowan; secretary, R. H. Sharp; S. D., A. Darlington; J. D., C. H. Arnott; stewards, J. C. Boyd and E. F. Lyle; I. G., C. Dudden; Tyler, S. Dallow. Both Messrs. Johnson and Stocker are Americans.

The news was announced during the week that Japan will not be represented at the Far Eastern Olympian Championship Games at Manila next month, but the withdrawal of the Japanese from participation will not effect the Chinese athletes, of whom about 100 will take part, sailing from Shanghai on the s. s. *Colombia* on May 3. The Chinese delegates will be in charge of R. W. Clack, of Paotingfu, who has been appointed acting secretary and chairman of the Managing Committee in succession to A. H. Swan, who is expected to leave to-day on the s. s. *Kumano Maru* for the United States, where he will remain for more than a year.

Under the auspices of the National Press Association of China, which is an outgrowth of the Canton Press Association, in cooperation with the Chinese journalists of Shanghai, some 60 or 70 native journalists and several foreign journalists assembled at a meeting held at the Great Eastern Hotel in the Wing On building on April 15 for the purpose of discussing various matters appertaining to their profession. The meeting was presided over by Yih Tsoo-chang, editor of a local Chinese newspaper, the English name of which is the *Republican Daily News*. In addition to speeches delivered by several of the native journalists in attendance, pertinent remarks were made by M. J. Cox, Reuter's agent in Shanghai; T. Sahara, a prominent Japanese journalist connected with the only British evening newspaper in Shanghai; and W. J. Davey, who has a perfect knowledge of the Chinese language.

Death of W. R. Giles

W. R. Giles, correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, but better known in China as the Peking correspondent of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, died on April 14 at Seoul, Korea. He was on a trip to that country for the purpose of investigating the Korean uprising, when he contracted pneumonia. Mr. Giles was one of the best known foreign correspondents in China, where he has lived for the last twenty years. He came to China from England. Mr. Giles was considered an authority on the political relations of China and Japan and did much to keep the world informed in connection with these important matters. It was largely through his efforts that the news regarding the wholesale sale of opium and morphine in China by the Japanese was exposed, and he also had much to do with the disclosures of the infamous "Japanese Twenty-one demands" of 1915 and the "Obata ultimatum" of this year which were made public to the world. He is survived by Mrs. Giles, of Peking, to whom he was married a few months ago.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

Capital and Surplus U.S. $6,500,000 **Undivided Profits U.S. $2,118,579.84**

H. T. S, GREEN, *President & General Manager*

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C. SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.

EASTERN BRANCHES:

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya

WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R. Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Chinese merchants and individual Chinese depositors are afforded every modern banking service at lowest rates.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

洋行 AMERICAN TRADING Co. 茂生

Head Office 25 Broad Street, New York

Oriental Branches
Shanghai Tokio
Yokohama Kobe

Shanghai Office: 53 Szechuen Road
General Cable Address: Amtraco

Agencies
Hongkong Tientsin
Hankow Peking

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies, Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies.

AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST FOR:

"AGA" Co.—"Aga" Acetylene Lights for Lighthouses, Buoys, Railway Signaling.
ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING Co., BULLOCK ELECTRIC Co.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing, Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generators and Transformers.
BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR Co.—"Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material, from Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.
ENGELBURG HULLER Co.—Rice Machinery.
ERIE CITY IRON WORKS.—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heater.
INGERSOLL RAND Co.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Riveting hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers & Beyer Barometric Condensers.
JEWELL EXPORT FILTER Co.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.
KERR TURBINE Co.—Steam Turbines.
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.—Cash Registers.
RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.
T. L. SMITH AND Co.—Concrete Mixers.
STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING Co.—Telephones for all purposes.
B. F. STURTEVANT Co.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.
UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE Co.—"Improved Bonsack," "U. K." and "Universal" Cigarette Machines.
UNITED SHOE MACHINERY Co.—Shoe Making Machinery and Shoe Supplies, Eyelets, Thread and Shoe Nails of all kinds.
WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P to 200 H. P.
YORK MANUFACTURING Co.—Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.
PAPER MILLS.—Complete Modern Plants and Details of all Kinds

TRUSCON STEEL Co., OF THE UNITED STATES (K) AHN SYSTEM

The Truscon Laboratories (Chemical Department)
Resident Engineer with American Trading Co., Shanghai

Pond's Vanishing Cream

Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

Soochow News Notes

Soochow has been remarkably free of influenza.

The city authorities are beginning to repair the city wall in spots. Not much of this has been done since the "revolution."

The return of the Soochow Unit of hospital workers in Siberia is a matter of great interest in the community. They are receiving a most hearty welcome from all. The Chinese young women of the party seem to have been greatly benefited by the experience. The first instalment of them has already arrived and others are expected shortly.

The First Kiangsu Provincial Normal School is located in Soochow and has had a very creditable career. It has just held its 15th anniversary, when an unusual effort was made to get all former students back and to get all to contribute to a building fund. It is reported that about four-fifths of the former students are engaged in teaching. All government institutions here are badly hampered in their work now for lack of funds.

The city electric light plant has been coming in for much criticism for the past year or two, and it would seem that very sufficient grounds can be found for the complaints. The service has been poor and lately it has been increasingly rumored that the Japanese have secured the ownership, or at least a controlling interest, even though it might apparently remain in Chinese hands. Opposition to this has come forward in a most vigorous fashion. Just what has happened cannot be seen but it is clear that something has stirred up interest of a very unusual kind. Reports have been circulated that the big business interests of the city are all preparing to do away with the service entirely and other things have been threatened or promised. It is believed that the local Board of Trade is busy with the matter.

New Buildings for the College of Yale in China

On the occasion of the recent visit of Prof. Harlan P. Beach, of Yale University, one of the trustees and founders of the Yale Mission, work was begun on two important new buildings for the College at Changsha, province of Hunan, China. On March 29 Prof. Beach turned the first spadeful of earth for the new Science Laboratory of the College of Yale in China. This will be a three-storeyed brick building, the gift of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and it will house the departments of biology, chemistry and physics. Although for some time there have been men on the faculty specially trained in these subjects, their work has been handicapped by inadequate laboratory facilities. The new building and its equipment will be modern in every respect. On April 2 work was begun on the excavation for the first of the group of buildings for the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine, Prof. Beach and Dr. F. C. Yen, president of the institution, breaking the ground. This building, located near the new hospital, is being erected with funds provided by the Hunan provincial government, in accordance with the agreement in force between the government and the Yale Mission, whereby the former provides buildings and the latter the faculty, in a joint effort to promote medical education. When the building is completed, it will be possible to move the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine from its present quarters inside the city, to the medical campus adjoining the campus of the College of Yale in China, thereby consolidating the work of the two institutions and providing the students with a satisfactory living and working environment.

Women's Work

Social Classes in China

In China there is no caste system such as is the curse of India, and but little caste feeling, but as early as 2000 B. C., according to the Chinese Classics edited by Confucius, the people are represented as divided into classes, commonly four, sometimes five; first, the scholars, embracing officials and gentry, or educated men who are not in official life; second, farmers; third, artisans or mechanics, and fourth, merchants. To the fifth class, if added, belong servants and slaves, or soldiers are sometimes named as the fifth class. This substitution is due to the fact that slaves were frequently called upon to fight for the family when there was a demand for such service.

A native writer thus describes the gradations in society: First, the scholar; second, the farmer; third, the mechanic; fourth, the tradesman; fifth, the soldier, who stands lowest and last in the list, because his business is to destroy and not to build up society. He consumes what others produce, but produces nothing himself that can benefit mankind. He is perhaps a necessary evil. The Classics say "Soldiers may not be needed for a hundred years, but cannot be dispensed with a single day."

In some places there are local prejudices against association with some portions of the community,

Chinese - American Company

General-Importers and Exporters

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA FOR

American Woolen Products Co., Inc.

EXPORT AGENTS FOR

American Woolen Company

Woolen and Worsted Piece Goods—Blankets—Yarns.

Collins and Aikman Company

Drapery and Upholstery—Plushes and Velvets.

J. A. Migel, Inc.,

Dress and Waist Silks—The famous "Moon-Glo."

Wrights Health Underwear.

Cable Address—Chiam—all codes

Shanghai—Hankow—Peking—Kobe—Boston—New York.

PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

Let us do your PAINTING

Estimates Cheerfully furnished,

on all classes of Exterior and Interior Decorating.

Just phone C. 108 and our Foreign Painter will call and give you our best prices.

Fearon Daniel & Co. Inc.

SOLE AGENTS

Office 18-B Kiangse Road

Telephone: C-108.

08-325

Why Buy Water

If you want Ink?

Concentrated Ink Tablets

Easy to use—Economical
Indispensable to Travelers
Ink Tablet + Water = Best Ink
Does not Corrode

Squires Bingham Co.

The Store of Quality.

Tel. C-4770 *17a Nanking Road*

BRISTLES

WIDLER & CO. 太 司 W 公 平 CHUNGKING

SKINS

BORN 1915— Still existing

though the people thus shut out are not remnants of old castes. At Ningpo there is a degraded set called the Min, amounting to nearly three thousand persons, with whom the people will not associate. The men are not allowed to enter the examinations or follow an honorable calling, but are play-actors, musicians or chair-bearers; the women are match-makers or female barbers and are obliged to wear a peculiar dress and usually go abroad carrying a bundle wrapped in a checkered handkerchief. They are supposed to be descendants of the people who held Northern China in A. D. 1100, or of native traitors who aided the Japanese in 1555 in their descent upon Chekiang. The Tankia, or boat people of Canton, form a class in some respects beneath the other portions of the community and have many customs peculiar to themselves. They came from some of the Miaotsz tribes so early that their origin is unknown.

The parent planning for his boy's future sees two possibilities, learning and manual labor. In favor of the scholar's life he recalls the maxim, "Better not be than be nothing," and also that "No pleasure equals the pleasure of study," since "Thorough acquaintance with the Four Books and the Five Classics procures for the family emolument from Heaven." Every aspirant for entrance into this favored class of literati or scholars is required to show a pedigree unsoiled through three generations, and also that his forbears do not belong to any of the tabooed classes, such as play-actors, barbers and executioners. These precautions apart, the examinations fulfil the great boast of democracy by providing an opening for talent in every grade of society and have acted as a stimulus to education during at least thirteen centuries. Wu Wang, founder of the Chow dynasty, B. C. 1122, ordered that in admitting students to degrees, including the highest, no distinction should be made between high and low, rich and poor. His own son, the heir of the throne, was educated at one of the common schools like the son of a laborer. A notice of vacations of forty-five days in order that the land might be prepared for cultivation indicates that the schools were patronized not only by the sons of scholars and of wealthy men, but by boys who were obliged to engage in physical labor during the farming season. Not only were the schools democratic in their admission of students of all classes, but the government was democratic in its appointment of scholars to public office. The Chinese have always depended upon education as the true bulwark of society and of the state. As depositories of the wisdom of the sages of antiquity, the literati pose as the protectors of the national life. Once only in the history of the empire did they in their turn suffer persecution. Chin Huang-ti, the emperor who built the Great Wall and established for himself an empire, sought to confirm his power by destroying the national literature and by beheading all those scholars who still clung to the traditions of their fathers.

It is characteristic of Chinese topsy-turvydom that that class of society which has done most to promote the material prosperity of the nation should, in theory at least, be placed on the lowest rung of the social ladder. The Chinese is even more a trader than a farmer, and is gifted with a mercantile instinct not inferior to that of the Greek or the Jew. For discovering opportunities for small profits he has a talent which appears at times to rise to the level of genius. He has long since learned what his foreign competitors are slow to perceive, that small gains are better than none. The merchants and traders of China have gained the respect and won the admiration of all those who have been brought into contact with them. For honesty and integrity they have earned universal praise and on this point a Shanghai bank manager bore the following testimony, "I know of no people in the world I would sooner trust than the Chinese merchant and banker." The Chinese appreciates the value of an obligation, and in general he respects it. For him to fail to honor his signature, it is necessary that circumstances absolutely prevent him from doing so. The commercial integrity of the native so far as paying his debts is concerned, is unimpeachable. In the preliminary bargaining there is no scheming he will not stoop to in order to secure the advantage, but the bargain once made, he will faithfully execute his part of it.

However much in theory the Chinese may despise their merchant princes, their intelligence gains them a position of respect and their riches assure them consideration at the hands of the officials who are never backward in drawing from their overflowing coffers.

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

MILLARD'S REVIEW
113 Ave. Edward VII,
Shanghai.

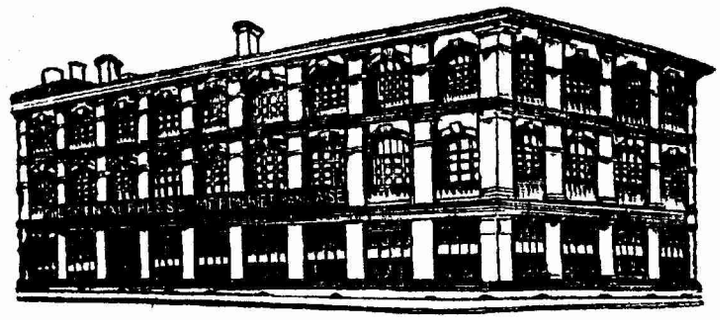
THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

08-327

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

As for everything else in China, a vast antiquity is claimed for the beginning of commerce. In the earliest native works extant mention is made of the efforts to barter products of one district for those of another, and to dispose of the superfluous goods of China by exchange with the merchandise of the neighboring countries. The subject was not considered beneath the notice of the earliest philosophers and Confucius on several occasions gave utterance to his views on the matter. It is an interesting fact that bank notes were in circulation in China during the time of the Crusaders, two centuries and a half before the discovery of America. Long before the establishment by Lombard Jews of banks in Italy (A.D. 808) the money-changers of China were affording their customers all the help and convenience which belong to the banking system.

American Woman's Club

At a meeting of the Musical Department of the American Woman's Club held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, April 15, the following program was given:

Gypsy Song.....Galloway
Who Knows.....Ball
Charles Giauque.
I Love but a Day.....Hallett Gilberte
The Star.....James Rogers
Mrs. E. C. Brownell.
Dead Love.....Mary Ashley
Homing...Words by R. LeGalliene..Mary Ashley
Mrs. Mary Ashley.
Short selections from James Whitcomb Riley and Edmand Vance Cook
Mr. Adamson.
Venetian Love Song.....Nevin
Gondoliers.....Nevin
Mrs. Taylor.
My Laddie.....Wm. Armour Thayer
A Dream.....J. C. Bartlett
Mr. Loehr.
Hands Across the Sea.....Sousa
Stars and Stripes.....Sousa
Courtesy of Mr. Ausgustine and the Carlton Orchestra.

The two numbers sung by Mrs. G. F. Ashley, "Dead Love" and "Homing," were of her own composition and were sung for the first time in public at the meeting.

Women and Events

Invitations are being issued for St. George's Day ball to be given by the Shanghai branch of the Royal Society of St. George in the Town Hall, Shanghai, on April 23.

A bridge party was held at the Columbia Country Club on Wednesday afternoon, April 16, for the benefit of the American Red Cross. The committee in charge of the affair was as follows: Mesdames William Morris, Percy L. Bryant, W. S. Fleming, Leonard Everett and Drake.

At a recent meeting of Red Cross delegates at Cannes, France, D. S. Lee, a Chinese delegate, expressed the hope that the Red Cross movement would take steps to prevent alcohol taking root in China, especially now that America and various sections of the British Empire had gone dry.

To be taken back to the land of its origin, after having circled the world in the hands of various dealers and collectors, a Chien Lung porcelain vase was bid in at a recent auction of the Jaehne collection held at Tokio by Liou Nang-tau, Councillor of the Chinese legation in Tokio, for Yen 600, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. This vase, which had decorated the home of various Chinese nobles in its young days, finally was taken from China to France, where it was purchased by the late J. Pierpont Morgan and made a part of his wonderful collection, exhibited in his private art museum. On the death of Mr. Morgan it was brought westward across the American continent, finally reaching the Jaehne collection. Now it is at the home of the Chinese Legation Councillor, to ultimately reach again the land where it was fashioned so many years ago by the loving hand of an artist.

Correspondence

Japan and the Korean Christians

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Having undaunted faith and confidence in the power of God to deliver the oppressed from the hand of the oppressor, the congregation of Korean Christians in Shanghai humbly and unitedly request the earnest prayers of all Christians in behalf of their suffering countrymen in Korea. In their struggle for freedom, and for right against might, great numbers of Korean

Christians have been cruelly treated and imprisoned, and thousands have been massacred. Many churches have been destroyed, while all others are closed and carefully watched by Japanese guards to prevent their being re-opened and to prevent a meeting of any kind for the worship of God. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

W. H. LYUH.

Shanghai, April 10, 1919.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Moral Improvement in Shanghai

From the "Hsin Shen Pao"

The proposal of the Moral Improvement Society to stop prostitution in Shanghai has been passed by the ratepayers' meeting. Such a step for the uplift of mankind and improvement of moral standards must be accepted by all right-minded people. In Shanghai, however, the number of unlicensed prostitutes is not smaller than that of the licensed prostitutes. It is important that steps be taken to control these while the licensed ones are placed under restriction. If the unlicensed prostitutes were allowed to carry on their business, it will not be long before all the licensed prostitutes become unlicensed ones. Then there is also the native city to be taken into consideration. If the step be taken in the International Settlement alone, the keepers of the ill-famed houses may easily move to the native city. The cooperation of the Chinese officials must therefore be secured in this connection.

Japanese Predicament in Korea

From the "Peking Daily News" (Chinese)

What is Japan going to do in Korea? She is between the devil and the deep sea, and she appears to be clinging to the one and rushing into the other. Her answer to the demonstration is to send six more battalions of troops to Korea. That surely will do no good. There is practically no disorder in Korea, and thus there is no need for troops. The world at large will see at once that it can only be purblindness on the part of the Japanese government that makes it think more troops a remedy for the present state of affairs. Had Japan been wise she would immediately have ordered a thorough enquiry into the whole movement, with an assurance that any proved disabilities under which the Koreans lay would be removed; and Japan would, if she had had a good case, have laid it before the Paris conference. As it is, Japan has done the very thing to create sympathy for the Koreans. Either Japan must use the mailed fist and crush the whole movement, in which case her inherent unsuitability for association with the Allied Powers will have been openly revealed; or she must deal with the movement in a very liberal spirit, in which case very far-reaching changes, the inevitable outcome of which must be Korean independence within a few years, must be made. In the first case the League of Nations, if it has any meaning at all, must stand on the side of the Koreans; in the second case Japan is destined to lose Korea as a possession, even if thereby she creates for herself a sentiment that will ultimately redound to her economic benefit. The choice is for Japan to make; but other nations will watch the process of choice with very keen interest.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of *China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to* get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The *Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line* of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-*to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.*

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. *On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from* Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking *omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the* most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns *when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western* Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to *any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.*

How Philippine Independence Will Effect India

From the "Peking & Tientsin Times" (British)

There will be many who, like ourselves, will regard this pronouncement with no enthusiasm and with dubious faith in its wisdom. We are not blind to the remarkable progress that has been effected in the development of the mental standard of the people of the Philippines, but we are not convinced that they are prepared to stand alone. It is a breaking strain upon our imagination to see the administrative connection of the United States with the Philippines sundered. Notwithstanding the persistent agitation of the Philippine Nationalists for complete independence, we had always cherished a vague hope that the Filipinos would in the end come to the conclusion that it was in the best interests of their dignity, their national safety, and their happiness that the connection should be maintained and that their views would undergo a modification looking to an entrance into "the great fusion of free Commonwealths known as the United States of America" and in some measure work into it as an integral part. We have witnessed with unstinted admiration the constructive achievements of the American administration, which, in spite of the carping criticism of party politicians, Americans may look upon with a very justifiable pride. The young generation have been given a sound, practical education, adequately to equip them in the battle of life. Health conditions were improved beyond comparison with those under the Spanish *regime* by widespread sanitation and hygienic measures. Roads and bridges were constructed wherever required, and the railway system greatly enlarged, facilitating the marketing

of products and stimulating a general interchange of commerce. Harbor improvements have been effected on a large scale, and wharves have been constructed to accommodate great ocean liners. The trade of the Islands has enormously increased. In spite of the fact that trade with Central Europe had ceased, in 1916 the total value of exports reached the record figure of nearly G. $70,000,000, the year closing with a trade balance of over G. $24,000,000 in favor of the Islands. If the declared intention of President Wilson is carried out, and the Philippines become an independent State, the development of this great experiment will be watched by the whole world with the closest attention. To no nation will the experiment be of deeper interest and concern than to Great Britain. It is to be anticipated that the grant of independence to the Filipinos will stimulate the Nationalist elements in India and Egypt to a still more vehement agitation for the fulfilment of their aspirations, but it would be wisest for all concerned if a little patience were exercised in order that we may investigate the results flowing from the Philippines self-government. Its success or failure would have a very great influence upon the attitude of the British government, which has no other aim than to serve the best interests of the peoples now under its care. There are great problems connected with Indian self-government in particular which have not to be faced in the Philippines, of course, but the fundamental principle at stake is the same. Whilst we question the wisdom of leaving the Filipinos to their own devices, we have nothing but praise for the high courage and the lofty motives that prompt the announced policy of President Wilson.

Chinese Lack of Enterprise

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The conditions prevailing in the native city of Shanghai show that we are a race of people who could be satisfied with nothing more than "not to be disturbed." As to the spirit of enterprise and improvement, we have little. Look at our tramway, electric light and public roads. Not a single thing can come up to the standard when compared with that of the foreign settlement. If we criticise the officials for it, we are surely to be met with the remark that the conditions are already much better than those prevailing in inland cities. It is always the lower grade which is taken as the standard. This is why everything done by us is a failure.

New Japanese Daily in English at Peking

Despatch by Asiatic News Agency (Chinese)

Japan has now a newspaper printed in the Chinese language in every big city of China; but she is not represented by any foreign organ. In order to protect Japan's interests against the British and American journals in this country, several prominent Japanese firms such as the Mitsui and Okura companies, with the cooperation of the Japanese government authorities —Baron Goto, former Foreign Minister of Japan, is said to be one of them—have now formed a newspaper syndicate for carrying on propaganda work in China. This syndicate is reported to be supported by the Tokio government with funds and its first activity is the establishment of a morning paper in English in Peking within this year. A certain Briton newly arrived in North China from Japan has now been engaged as the editor of the proposed journal at a salary of $10,000 per year with free quarters and light. This tempting offer was first made to two British journalists and one American journalist in Peking by the new syndicate but as Anglo-American interests run counter to those of Japan in China, no respectable newspaperman from the two countries will accept it, however big his salary may be.

U. S. Production and Exportation of Silk

The announcement that Princess Patricia of Connaught sent to the United States for silks for her wedding trousseau lends interest to a statement by the National City Bank of New York regarding the wonderful growth of the silk industry in America and is a subject of tremendous interest to China.

The silk factories of the United States, it says, are now turning out products valued at approximately G. $500,000,000 a year, against G. $100,000,000 in 1900, and G. $250,000,000 a year at the beginning of the war. Equally interesting is the growth in exportation of silks which in 1900 amounted to only a quarter of a million dollars, and in 1918 was approximately G. $20,000,000.

While there are no census figures of the silk manufactures in 1918, it is comparatively easy to estimate the value of such manufactures turned out, because of the fact that the raw material from which they are produced is imported, and therefore its value reported by the government from year to year. A comparison of the value of raw silk imported in the census years with the stated value of the silk manufactures turned out in these years indicates that the output of the factories averages about two and a half times as much as the import value of the silk used, and as the value of the raw silk imported in 1918 is nearly G. $200,000,000, it may be assumed that the silk manufactures turned out in that year were approximately G. $500,000,000, against G. $254,000,000 in 1914, and G. $107,000,000 as shown by the census of 1900. This large increase in the value of silk manufactures turned out in 1918 is due in a very considerable part to increased prices of material used, since the import price of raw silk is now G. $6 per pound against about G. $3 per pound in the year preceding the war, while of course labor costs, fuel and machinery are also higher than prior to the war, thus contributing to the high cost per unit of quantity produced in 1918 as compared with the pre-war period.

Equally striking are the figures of the distribution to foreign countries of American silks. The total value of American silks exported in 1900 was only about G. $250,000, in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war, G. $2,316,000, in 1916 G. $5,259,000, in 1917 G. $7,216,000, and in the calendar year 1918 G. $18,000,000, exclusive of the G. $3,000,000 worth of artificial silk manufactures exported. The 1918 exports include over 10,000,000 yards of dress goods valued at nearly G. $10,000,000, G. $4,000,000 worth of silk wearing apparel, and about G. $4,000,000 worth of miscellaneous silk goods.

The silk manufactures exported from the United States go to all parts of the world, the 1917 record showing exports to more than seventy countries, while the manufactures of artificial silk went to forty-seven different countries, representing every Grand Division of the globe.

Still another wonder in the story of American silk production and distribution is the rapid growth in the exportation of manufactures of artificial silk, which grew from less than a half million dollars in 1916 to over G. $3,000,000 in 1918, and included in the year just ended more than 6,000,000 pairs of stockings made from artificial silk produced from wood pulp and turned into artificial silk fiber in factories in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Artificial silk, according to the Bank's statement, is manufactured from cellulose produced from wood pulp through the action of certain chemicals by which the wood pulp is turned into a substitute almost exactly identical with that carried in the body of the silk worm from which he spins his cocoon which man transforms into silk threads. This artificial cellulose is turned into silk threads by being pressed through minute openings in metal plates, falling into a liquid which solidifies the thread. While the textiles thus made from the artificial fiber are not yet fully equal to those produced from the natural silk, the growing use of the artificial product is illustrated by the fact that imports of artificial silk, chiefly in the form of yarns or threads, have aggregated about G. $30,000,000 in the last decade. These, prior to the war, were drawn chiefly from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and France. With the opening of the war the supply was materially reduced, so that the quantity of artificial silk yarn imported fell from 2,759,000 pounds in 1914 to 293,000 in 1918. This fall-off in the artificial silk available in other parts of the world so stimulated production that the output advanced from 320,000 pounds in 1914, the year in which the industry was established in this country, to 6,500,000 pounds in 1917, while exportations of manufactures of artificial silk jumped from $857,318 in the fiscal year 1917 to over $3,000,000 in the calendar yeat 1918, the bulk of this being 600,000 dozen pairs of hosiery valued at $2,850,000.

Rawhide Market in Tsingtao

It is estimated that in 1917, 330,000 rawhides were disposed of at Tsinan, which is the capital and principal hide market of the province of Shantung. Japan consumed two-thirds of the hides produced in that province in 1917. In 1916 more hides were exported through Tsingtao than in 1913, previously the year of greatest export. About 90 per cent of the hides that pass through Tsingtao go to Japan, according to U. S. Consul W. R. Peck. In 1914 Shantung hides were quoted locally at about 29 Kiaochow taels per picul, equivalent at exchange of 67 cents to the picul (the average rate in 1914), to 14 cents per pound. After the war started values rose and in 1917 reached 40 taels per picul, equivalent at exchange of 97 cents (average rate for 1917), to 29 cents per pound. In the early part of 1918 the market weakened, prices falling to about 35 taels per picul; but in November, 1918, it regained the former level. High silver exchange is naturally the most potent force in values, so far as foreign buyers are concerned, but war-time demands also create exceptional conditions. The crops of Shantung were good in 1918, and there will probably be fewer cattle slaughtered, with fewer hides on the market and a consequent rise in prices. Shantung hides dried in the native fashion weigh about as follows: Large, 38 pounds; medium, 30 pounds; and small, 17 pounds. Hides from cattle slaughtered in Tsingtao and selected hides from the interior may run over 40 pounds. Exports of dried hides from Tsingtao from January 1 to October 10, 1918, were: to Japan, 3,545,913 pounds; to Shanghai, 246,715 pounds; to other ports, 62,776 pounds; making a total of 3,855,404 pounds, or 80 per cent of the entire export for 1917.

Promote Employes

From Within Your Own Organization.

The modern idea in solving the **"Man Wanted"** problem is to have men, familiar with the peculiarities of your own business, already trained for new or vacant positions.

Over 200 Railroads and more than 350 industrial firms, including such as **The Bethlehem Steel Co., The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., The Warner Gear Co.,** and many others equally well known, are developing more efficient employes by urging **SELF-EDUCATION** through THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

282 Courses To Help You

The I.C.S. are able to help your employes make themselves more efficient.

One large firm in the Orient says: "We shall be pleased to have you make every proper effort looking to the enrollment of additional employes in the International Correspondence Schools."

Regardless of your needs, whether small or great, the I. C. S. are ready with a plan that will increase the efficiency of your employes. A letter from any employer requesting explanation of the **"I. C. S. SERVICE EFFICIENCY PLAN"** will be sufficient to bring full particulars.

Office No. 14
China Agency, I.C.S.
11c NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI.

U. S. Silk Association Contributes Tls. 5,000 to China

The Silk Association of America, with headquarters in New York City, has raised Tls. 5,000 among its members to be used in the improvement of silk production in China. Word was received to this effect this week by E. A. Ericson, manager of Villa Bros. of Shanghai, Ltd. The money will be presented through the American Chamber of Commerce of China to the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China. This substantial evidence of the interest of the American silk manufacturers in the improvement of production and spinning of raw silk in China is an indirect result of the work of Mr. Doughty, an American silk expert who spent several months in China in 1917 in lecturing to the owners of the silk filatures and the members of the cocoon merchants guilds on the matter of improving the methods of production. America now purchases approximately G. $33,000,000 worth of raw silk in China annually and is the largest purchaser of this commodity in the world. The International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China has recently made arrangements with Nanking University to supply that institution with seeds for the production of five piculs of cocoons and pay all expenses of same. In addition the Committee has agreed to finance the University in the work of producing 100,000 grafted mulberry trees for sale and distribution in the spring of 1921; 150,000 trees in 1922 and possibly a larger number in 1923. E. A. Ericson, who is the American member on the Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, is planning to go to New York this summer for conferences with the heads of the various silk weaving plants.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The North China Insurance Co. Ltd. announces to shareholders the declaration of an interim dividend for the year 1918 at the rate of 15 per cent on paid-up capital.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the New Engineering Shipbuilding Works Ltd. held in Shanghai April 14, it was decided to authorize the directors to issue up to 30,000 of the unissued shares of the company, each shareholder to be offered at a premium of Tls. 12.50 three of such new shares for every ten shares now held by him.

The annual meeting of J. Llewellyn & Co., one of the oldest drug establishments in Shanghai, was held April 14, C. W. Wrightson presiding. The company made a profit of $9,299.26 during the year, or about 13 per cent of the capital, and this sum was placed to the credit of the profit and loss account, which still showed a debit of $11,871.41.

Over one-half of the merchandise exported from the United States in 1918 went to British territory. G. $2,000,000,000 worth went to Great Britain and over G. $1,000,000,000 worth to her colonies, of which the total to Canada was G. $887,000,000; Australia G. $80,000,000; India G. $40,000,000; and British South Africa G. $35,000,000.

Foreign trade gains with the United States have been largely through Pacific Coast ports. A compilation of the National City Bank shows that exports to the Far East have increased about five times as rapidly as those through Atlantic Coast ports. Imports through cities on the West Coast show an advance of 30 per cent while those on the Atlantic Coast decreased.

According to the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association (Japan) reports, during the closing ten days of March 9,087 bales of cotton yarns were exported to China and other countries, March's total exports of yarns coming, with this addition, up to 26,492 bales. Compared with February, March's result is a decrease of 1,336 bales. The comparison with the same time last year shows a decrease of 18,933 bales.

America leads the world in the number of passenger or pleasure motor cars being operated within its boundaries. The number of cars registered in the United States on January 1, 1918, was 4,941,276 and on July 1, 1918, there was an increase of 10 per cent. Passenger cars alone in the state of New York total 325,245, and commercial cars in use 67,330. In 1917 the United States census showed a production of 1,718,778 passenger cars having a total value of $999,714,761.

The *Manchuria Daily News* gives the exports of beans from Manchuria for 1917 as 205,853 tons; bean cakes, 821,941 tons; and bean oil, 104,213 tons. During 1918 it is estimated that the bean-oil exports from Manchuria netted 200,000 tons, valued at nearly G. $40,000,000. The growth of the bean trade in China has been phenomenal. In 1907, 2 tons of bean oil were exported from Manchuria to Japan, and during 1912 the first shipments were made to the United States, consisting of 25 tons.

It has been announced by the U. S. War Department that sales to foreign governments during the war amounted to more than $200,000,000. France purchased smokeless powders, acids, copper, cannon and steel plates among other things, for which $155,000,000 were paid. Italy purchased $41,000,000 worth of machine guns and the Netherlands $685,000 worth of nitrate of soda. The Czecho-Slovaks bought about a million dollars worth of airplanes and supplies, $496,000 soldiers' personal equipment, $2,946,000 machine-guns and $171,000 hand grenades. Other purchasers were Great Britain, which bought goods to the value of $2,300,000; Cuba, which bought $108,000 worth; Liberia, which bought $14,300 worth; and Switzerland, which purchased $9,500 worth.

The ninth annual general meeting of the Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. was held in Shanghai April 15. W. S. Davidson, the chairman, in his speech to the assembled shareholders, reviewed the year's work, which on the whole had been very satisfactory, this company being in the fortunate position of producing other products than rubber which have brought in a handsome revenue. The production of hemp exceeded the estimates by 672 piculs or over 40 per cent and with an additional 159 acres now devoted to cocoa which are to be replanted with hemp the company will have a total area of 967 acres producing this fiber. The properties were reported as being in first-class condition and labor more than sufficient. A dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share was authorized on shares of a par value of ten shillings.

New Books and Publications

Mr. Well's Book and American Opinion

Joan and Peter, by H. G. Wells. London: Cassell & Company. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh. Mex. $3.60.

ALTHOUGH they are as far apart as the poles, George Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells have in common an audience in the United States that is held and augmented by sheer perplexity. This audience is never quite sure whether to take a new play by the Irishman seriously or not, or just in what aspect to take seriously a new novel by the Englishman. Has Shaw been a social reformer masquerading as a playwright, or a playwright bringing in problems to heighten his effects? Somehow the novel form adopted by Mr. Wells has been the sugar coating of certain vast though vague schemes for the regeneration of mankind, but just what phase of projected reform he is trying to emphasize at the moment is always a matter of more or less violent discussion.

Two years ago "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" was for months the most talked-of book in the United States. Even hotter has been the spirit of controversy stirred by Mr. Wells's latest book, "Joan and Peter," to which has been given the sub-title, "The Story of an Education." Briefly, the tale sweeps from the early nineties, when the hero and heroine came into the world under the influence of still existing Victorian ideas, to the Great War, in which Peter does his bit as an airman, and Joan hers at the steering wheel of a motor car. Involved are four guardians, Lady Charlotte Sydenham, a violent reactionary, the maiden aunts Phillis and Phoebe, and Oswald Sydenham, who is to be regarded as the medium for the expression of some of the author's own views. But, as has been the case of every one of Mr. Wells's books since "Tono Bungay," the narrative and the characters are of secondary importance when it comes to critical discussion.

It is religion that the *Dial* reads into "Joan and Peter" as the dominant note. Under the title "The Relegation of God," its reviewer says in part: "Its chief sensation is the relegation of God back to the innocuous role into which the late Victorian had got him. This book puts God familiarly but decisively in his place, and restores our responsible, curious, adventurous, experimental youth at the heart of the world's soul and the helm of affairs. To young Peter, shattered in limb but wise from his war experience, progress is again religion: 'work and learning are our creed.' God, seen in his vivacious dream, is the Old Experimenter, tinkering about in his dusty workshop."

There is candor at least in the breezy sweep with which the *Chicago Daily News* begins its appreciation of Mr. Wells' book. "It has to be done all over again. The volcano has been in paroxysm, and has emitted some 250,000 words, which have to be examined, not by critics of the art of fiction, but by People Who Know, whose duty is to find out if Mr. Wells has said anything. Throughout the world professors, preachers, and thoughtful people generally will be tap-tapping at this flow of lava to see if it be new stuff or old. And there will be huge articles written, and sermons preached. It has been done two or three times before in the last two years, because Mr. Wells challenged the world to find out if he was saying anything. And now it has to be done again."

The *Baltimore Sun* sees "Joan and Peter" not as a book of the present but of the eighteen-nineties, and Mr. Wells purpose in writing the castigation of an England that was under the canopy of the Hanoverian monarchy. "For in those days the Court thought in German; Teutonized Anglicans, sentimental, materialistic and resolutely 'loyal,' dominated society; Gladstone was notoriously disliked by them for his anti-German policy and his Irish and Russian sympathies, and the old Queen's selection of bishops guided feeling in the way it ought to go. . . . Heligoland was given to the young Emperor William II by Lord Salisbury, the old Queen's favorite Prime Minister, English politicians jostled the French in Africa as roughly as possible to 'learn them to be' republicans, and resisted the home rule aspirations and ill-concealed republicanism of the 'Keltic fringe.'"

C. P. I.

Our Announced Policy

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., D. APPLETON & CO. 26 Canton Rd SHANGHAI

Est'd 1916.

Is to provide books at *reasonable* prices for a moderate profit. Write for lists or information.

Your Prospective Customers

are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 9000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dlrs., Zinc Mines, etc. *This valuable reference book free.* Write for it.

Send Them Sales Letters

You can produce sales or inquiries with personal letters. Many concerns all over U. S. are profitably using Sales Letters we write. Send for *free* instructive booklet, "*Value of Sales Letters.*"

Ross-Gould Mailing Lists St. Louis

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guest have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: E. Hallager, Hongkong; J. Thoofe, Hongkong; J. P. Houghs, Seattle; J. H. Tayler, Hongkong; T. G. Begth, Manila; S. N. M. Tayle; G. Morsell, U. S. A.; R. K. Tinlayson, Hongkong; A. G. Jeffers, Hongkong; E. A. Wanton, Hongkong; P. F. Oshu; Mrs. Colman, Hongkong; A. M. Wellaner; P. Whitham, Peking; E. Loring; F. L. Robbins, Foochow; G. Wihm, Foochow; R. Horne, Hankow; Capt. Stewart; Pevsner; Schripier, Tsinanfu; W. H. Hannam, France; Mrs. T. F. Gaches, Manila; J. Bryner, Hongkong; Lee Lu, Hongkong; Gallapin, Hongkong; W. O. Pekamy, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Herurpmen;

Mulic, Hongkong; R. Mellwan, Manila; A. B. Caceder, Tokio; Pasgines, Paris; Capt. de Pelet, Peking; Mrs. Mehr, Peking; G. F. Danis, Hangchow; Z. S. Stubblefield; W. D. Southworth, Peking; Capt. and Mrs. A. Nielsen, Seattle; A. F. Blanchard; L. Fleming, Kiukiang; Mr. and Mrs. Milne; Miss Philips; R. C. Rudd, Tientsin; H. R. Franz, New York; S. Z. White; Mrs. N. E. Newuirt; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Newhall, San Francisco; Miss Foster Boyd; Mr. and Mrs. H. Metcalf; C. L. Hoffenann; Mrs. Going, Manila; F. C. Hayford; E. R. Williams, Peking; F. N. Merritt, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mrs. and Mrs. Hunter, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Young, Peking; Capt. and Mrs. U. S. Cotton, Nanking; A. R. Burt, Chicago; Miss Goodridge, Local; R. S. Bryan, Chicago; T. Kurachi, Japan; Y. Noguchi, Japan; Wm. Ashton, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Velimirovitch; J. A. Barnet, Havana; G. Sotolong, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Bonnavey, Paris; John E. Hope, Nanking; Y. Fay; A. Klat, Paris; S. B. Childs; L. Petruchi; A. B. Campbell; James. H. Taylor; Delamarre; Briand; Mrs. C. Going, Manila; Capt. F. C. Hanford.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. H. Tricky, Seattle; Capt. and Mrs. O. J. Nielsen, Seattle; Postempsky, Dairen; Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Lavell, U. S. A.; R. G. Bovelles, Hongkong; J. V. Fermandez, Hongkong; E. Richmond, Kiukiang; John Brockett, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Andersen; Mr. and Mrs. Samarcq, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt, Marseilles; O. E. Marion, Borneo; J. R. E. Klaverwyden, Armsterdam; E. Maurice, Saigon; M. and Mrs. Surplice, Hankow; C. F. Jost, Ottawa; Mrs M. Schwrigert, Japan; E. Evensen, Japan; Y. H. Cloares, Peking; Zotontkowski, Harbin.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier of Nebraska.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb of Delaware.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton of Missouri.

REPORTER, ACTING CLERK, William A. Chapman of Ohio.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig of Montana.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman of Virginia.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins of Missouri.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

William A. Chapman,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

April 10, 1919; Cause No. 764; United States v. Fred D. Thom; complaint.

April 11, 1919; Cause No. 755; Kungche Chen et al v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; defendant's demurrer.

" 11, " Cause No. 756; Loo Wei Chong et al v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; defendant's demurrer.

" 11, " Cause No. 610; In re Last Will and Testament of John D. Aberly, deceased; petition; oath of executor.

" 11, " Cause No. 764; United States v. Fred D. Thom; commitment.

" 12, " Cause No. 547; Gustav Feuerbach v. Emma H. Feuerbach; depositions.

" 12, " Cause No. 742; In re adoption of Franz Megallis, a minor; depositions.

" 14, " Cause No. 610; In re Last Will and Testament of John D. Aberly, deceased; letters testamentary.

" 15, " Cause No. 765; United States v. L. C. Passano; petition.

" 15, " Cause No. 730; In re Estate of Mary Anna Betines, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 15, " Cause No. 736; In re Estate of Alberta C. K. Fitch, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 15, " Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 15, " Cause No. 753; In re Last Will and Testament of Amy Bell, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 15; " Cause No. 759; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles Amos Biddle, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 15, " Cause No. 766; In re Last Will and Testament of Nina Isadore Keiser, deceased; petition; inventory; deposition; bond and oath of special administrator; letters of special administration.

" 15, " Cause No. 568; Sung Tsi Foong v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; defendant's motion to dismiss.

" 15, " Cause No. 767; (district of Canton); Shewan, Tomes & Co. v. Purnell and Paget; petition; summons.

" 15, " Cause No. 675; Sia King Kee v. American Trading Company; answer.

" 16, " Cause No. 688; In re Last Will and Testament of Demetrio R. Trinidad, deceased; final account and petition of executrix.

" 16, " Cause No. 712; Harvie, Cooke & Co. v. Muller, MacLean & Co.; defendant's plea in abatement.

Hearings:

April 15, 1919; Cause No. 766; In re Last Will and Testament of Nina Isadore Keiser, deceased; on petition for issuance of letters of special administration.

" 17, " Cause No. 732; In re petition of Peter Ohio Nangle for change of name; on petition.

Judgments and Orders:

April 11, 1919; Cause No. 610; In re Last Will and Testament of John D, Aberly, deceased; directing issuance of letters testamentary.

" 11, " Cause No. 660; In re Last Will and Testament of Frank N. Meyer, deceased; directing issuance of letters of special administration.

" 11, " Cause No. 764; United States v. Fred D. Thom; directing defendant held for military authorities.

" 12, " Cause No. 724; In re adoption of Franz Megallis, a minor; decree of adoption.

" 12, " Cause No. 547; Gustav Neuerbach v. Emma H. Feuerbach; decree of absolute divorce to complainant.

" 14, " Cause No. 753; In re Last Will and Testament of Amy Bell, deceased; directing issuance of letters testamentary.

" 15, " Cause No. 766; In re Last Will and Testament of Nina Isadore Keiser, deceased; directing issuance of letters of special administration.

" 15, " Cause No. 765; United States v. L. C. Passano; permitting substitution of personal for cash bail.

" 17, " Cause No. 688; In re Last Will and Testament of Demetrio R. Trinidad, deceased; approving final account and directing distribution.

JUDAH I. EZRA. v. W. L. MERRIMAN

(*Filed April 9, 1919.*)

SILLABUS

1. **Costs,** distinguished from fees.

2.—:—: *Authority for taxation.* In the absence of provisions in the Court Regulations relative to costs, resort may be had to the Revised Statutes which prevail over any special Act of Congress.

3.—:—: *Taking depositions.* Under Revised Statutes, sec. 824, costs are taxable for depositions only when "admitted in evidence."

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose, for the motion.
Mr. Allison D. Gibbs, *contra.*

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is a motion to require plaintiff, at whose instance this cause was dismissed, to pay "the necessary expenses" of taking certain depositions which were filed in the Clerk's office. The motion is based on a provision of the special act[1] of Congress relating to Alaska which reads as follows:

> "A party entitled to costs shall also be allowed for all necessary disbursements, including the fees of officers and witnesses, the necessary expenses of taking depositions by commission or otherwise, the expense of publication of the summons or notices, and the postage where the same are served by mail, the compensation of referees, and the necessary expense of copying any public record, book, or document used as evidence on the trial."

We cannot agree with plaintiff's counsel that the sole authority for taxing costs in this jurisdiction is found in the Court Regulations. It is true that the organic act provides that "the tariff of fees of said officers of the Court shall be the same as the tariff already fixed for the consular courts in China."[2]

But the terms "fees" and "costs" are not synonymous. The former include compensation to the officer; the latter often afford reimbursement to the litigant.[3] Now the provision above quoted from the organic act purports to cover only the "fees of said officers," *i. e.* marshal, clerk, etc. It does not attempt to prescribe the costs which may be awarded to a party. Doubtless in many instances these would include fees which the party had paid, but not merely such.

The principal Federal legislation[4] regarding costs was first enacted in 1853 and was subsequently extended to the territories[5] and re-enacted[6] in the District of Columbia so late as March 3, 1901. Now we have already held in several cases[7] that where there is both a general and a special act of Congress covering the same subject the former prevails. Moreover, where there are two special acts on the same subject the later will ordinarily be applied. In this instance the provision of the Revised Statutes relating to costs is both a general act and is also, by virtue of its re-enactment for the District of Columbia, a later one than that invoked by defendant's counsel. It may be that the latter is more *suitable—i. e.* a more equitable provision—but it does not follow that the general law is unsuitable. On the contrary we think it both suitable and applicable and we would not be justified in ignoring it merely because an earlier and special act might seem to us *more* suitable.

The general act allows "for each deposition taken and *admitted in evidence* in a cause, two dollars and fifty cents."[8] As this cause was dismissed before trial, no depositions were offered in evidence and consequently none could be admitted. And, under what seems to us the only natural construction[9] of the statute, that item of costs is not taxable.

The motion is accordingly overruled.

1. Act of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 513.
2. Act of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, sec. 9.
3. Corpus Juris, XV, 20.
4. Act of Congress of February 26, 1833, 10 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 80, p. 161; U. S. Rev. Stats. 823 *et seq.*
5. U. S. v. Averill, 130 U. S. 333.
6. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854,Sec 1108 *et seq.*
7. United States v. Diaz, Nos. 678, 679, Millard's Review, VI, 167; Ezra v. Merriman, No. 701, Millard's Review VI, 463; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd., No. 761.
8. U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 824; D. C. Code, sec. 1109.
9. Corpus Juris XV, 138 (68).

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of AMY BELL, Deceased.	Cause No. 753 Estate No. 256
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EDWARD BELL,
G. CASTRILLO,
Executors,
9, Thorne Road,
c/o Shanghai Building Co. Inc.,
Shanghai, China.

April 19, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of Marie E. Belleville Deceased.	Cause No. 760 Special Proceeding No. 288
.....	NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 5, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

RUTH LINN FRASER,
61 Range Road,
Shanghai, China.

April 5, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of NINA ISADORE KEISER, Deceased.	Cause No. 766 Estate No. 289
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WALTER B. NANCE,
Special Administrator,
c/o Soochow University,
Soochow, China.

April 19, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN D. ABERLY Deceased.	Cause No. 610 Estate No. 226
.....	NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 12, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS,
Executor,
Gaston, Willams & Wigmore,
4, The Bund,
Shanghai, China.

April 12, 1919.